Historical Society

THE NAPAN[illegible]EE EXPRESS

Vol. LXI No. 1—E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor.

NAPANEE, ONTARIO, CANADA—TUESDAY, [illegible]MBER 6th, 1921.

$1 per year in advance, $1.50 if not so paid

DOXSEE & CO.

Clearance of Winter Millinery

Every Hat in stock must be sold before stock-taking, and the best way to do this is to make the prices low enough to induce you to BUY NOW.

LADIES' BLOUSES

in Crepe de Chene, Georgette and Voile. Prices $4.25 and $5.00.

LADIES' HOSIERY

Plain Black Cashmere Hose, spliced heel and toe. Sizes 9, 9½, and 10—at $1.00.

LADIES' SILK SCARFS

Shades Blue, Rose, Green, White, Black and Mauve—Special Prices.

Novelties in Neckwear, Camasoles, etc.

The Leading Millinery House

XMAS GIFTS

We have just received a nice line of

"DOURO" ALUMINUM-WARE

(fully guaranteed)

and put up in attractive boxes for Xmas.

We have also

Pyrex Ovenware,
Snow Shoes,
Skates,
Safety Razors,
Hand Sleighs,
And many other suitable goods for gifts.

You will find the prices this year quite reasonable.

DAVY & ALLISON,

Next to Caton's.

COAL

I have a supply of choice, fresh mined

Hard Coal

CHAS. STEVENS

10-tf

Feed Prices

Reduced

Bran = = = $1.25
Shorts = = = 1.35
Flour = = = 4.25

all other Feeds in Proportion.

FRED. A. PERRY,

Dundas Street,
NAPANEE, - ONTARIO.
Opposite Campbell House.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR DIVORCE

Notice is hereby given that WILLIAM ARTHUR IRISH, of the Town of Napanee, formerly of the Township of Camden, in the County of Lennox and Addington, in the Province of Ontario, salesman, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a bill of divorce from his wife FLORENCE BEATRICE IRISH whose last known address was Toronto, Ont., on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

Dated at Napanee, Province of Ontario, October 17th, 1921.

U. M. WILSON,
Solicitor for Applicant.
46-13

Hon. Mackenzie King Canada's New Premier

Sexsmith Wins in Lennox and Addington with a Majority of 67

King and Crerar Elected, Meighen Defeated.

The Latest Summary:

The standing of the Parties in the new house according to latest returns is:

Liberals	**123**
Progressives	**58**
Conservatives	**51**
Labor	**2**
Independent Liberal	**1**
	235

This gives the Liberals a majority of Eleven over all opponents in the new house.

The Vote in Lennox and Addington

The complete vote in Lennox and Addington is not yet available, but the majorties by manicipalities ase as follows:

	SEXSMITH	CARSCALLEN
Adolphustown	35	....
Amherst Island	117	....
Bath	5	....
Camden	....	324
Newburgh	....	79
Denbigh	97	....
Ernestown	152	....
North Fredericksburgh	122	....
South Fredericksburgh	151	....
Kaladar	47	....
Napanee	....	345
Richmond	129	....
Sheffield	....	40
	855	788
Sexsmith's Majority	67	

Mackenzie King's majority is 1003.

Dr. Edwards was defeated in Frontenac.

E. Gus Porter was elected in Hastings.

Quebec elected all Liberals.

Nova Scotia elected all Liberals.

Prince Edward Island elected all Liberals.

At the present time there is not a Conservative Government in the Dominion of Canada.

Toronto ran true to form and elected five Conservatives

NOTICE OF REGISTRATION OF BY-LAW.

Notice is hereby given that a By-Law was passed by the Council of the County of Lennox and Addington on the 25th day of November, 1921, providing for the issue of debentures to the amount of $35,000 for the purpose of paying the county's proportion of expenditure on construction of the Provincial Highway in the County of Lennox and Addington pursuant to the provisions of the Provincial Highways Act, and that such By-Law was registered in the Registry Office, in the County of Lennox and Addington, on the 28th day of November, 1921.

Any motion to quash or set aside the same, or any part thereof, must be made within three months after the first publication of this notice, and cannot be made thereafter.

W. G. WILSON,
County Clerk.

Dated the 28th day of Nov., 1921.
51-d

Quebec Heaters!

Are becoming exceedingly popular, with or without oven attachment, in several styles; at WILSON'S HARDWARE.

—o—

If you are feeling badly, put your troubles away by taking Tanlac. Tanlac is sold in Napanee at Wallace's Drug Store, Limited, and by leading druggists everywhere.

Hogs—Cattle—Sheep

THIS Bank is prepared to make advances to responsible farmers who desire to enlarge their flocks and herds.

If you seek assistance in this direction, the Manager of our nearest branch will be glad to discuss the matter with you.

STANDARD SERVICE—Encourages Progress.

THE
STANDARD BANK
OF CANADA
357B

TOTAL ASSETS OVER NINETY MILLIONS

Napanee Branch: - - - - R. R. White, Manager.
Branches also at Belleville, Brighton, Camden East, Deseronto, Marysville, Newburgh, Picton, Selby, Trenton, Kingston and Melrose.

MOSCOW

All were sorry to hear of the death of Mrs. Levi Evans, after a lingering illness. Deceased was highly respected and loved by all, and was a life member of the Women's Auxiliary, where she will be greatly missed.

Miss Bessie Kennedy, Hinchinbrooke, visited at Mrs. W. Benn's recently.

Mrs. E. VanLuven is slowly improving.

A number of the friends of Mrs. G. Scott gathered at her father's home on Wednesday night, Nov. 23rd, and presented her with a well-filled purse of money, to show their appreciation of her kind help in the Sunday school.

All are pleased to see Mr. John Bell able to be out again.

—o—

Buy a Phonograph at GIBBARD'S and make it a real Xmas for the family.

Redistribution of Population.

The Agent-General for British Columbia has written to the press emphasizing the urgent need for redistribution of the population of the Empire. He points out that Australia and Canada at the present time support less than three persons to the square mile, as against 618 to the square mile in England and Wales.

Continuing, he suggests that Canada's position is more precarious than that of Australia. He points out that the "same cloud of restless, ambitious, powerful people" which lowers over Australia threatens Canada. The latter country, however, has a greater danger, says the agent-general, from the overflow from the United States.

He gives figures indicating the serious influx of immigrants from the United States as compared with those from British sources, and declares that Western Canada is rapidly becoming Americanized."

Tanlac is one medicine that does what they say it will do. Tanlac is sold in Napanee at Wallace's Drug Store, Limited, and by leading druggists everywhere.

—o—

Order your Xmas Greeting Cards now, from Express Printing House. Choice designs, reasonable prices.

ANNUAL M[illegible] OF CHILDREN'S [illegible] SOCIETY

The annual [illegible] of the Children's Aid [illegible], of the County of Lennox [illegible] Addington, was held in the [illegible] hall, on Friday evening last, [illegible] President, Mr. Alpine Woods, [illegible] in the chair.

After the general [illegible] of the business was [illegible]cluded, the Treasurer, Mrs. A. W. Grange, presented her annual report, which showed a balance on the right side.

This was followed by the report of the Inspector, which is given below.

The following were elected as Officers and representatives for the Board of Management for the ensuing year:

Hon. Presidents—R. A. Fowler, Esq., M.P.P., Dr. T. W. Simpson.

President—Mr. A. Woods.

1st Vice-President—Rev. J. H. H. Coleman.

2nd Vice-President—Mrs. S. Woodcock.

Treasurer—Mrs. A. W. Grange.

Recording Secretary—Mrs. F. L. Hooper.

Agent and Corresponding Secretary—F. W. Barrett.

Representatives—Mrs. E. Wilson, Mrs. W. S. Herrington, Mr. W. Doller, Mrs. F. F. Miller, Rev. A. J. Wilson, Mrs. E. J. Corkill, Mrs. J. Thomson, Mrs. W. A. Daly, Rev. Dr. Shorey, Mr. W. J. Trenouth, Mr. C. D. Black, Mrs. J. R. Dafoe, Mrs. A. Woods, Rev. A. J. Terrill, Mrs. Thos. Symington, Mrs. O. S. Reddick, Mrs. A. E. Paul, Mr. C. A. Wiseman, Rev. Father O'Connor, Mr. L. Bedore, Mr. R. McNeill, Mrs. P. Gleeson, Miss N. Killorin, Capt. Rix, and the Warden of the County.

REPORT OF C.A.S. FOR YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31st, 1921

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I have great pleasure in submitting this annual report for the year ending Oct. 31st, 1921.

It also afford me considerable satisfaction to be able to report that with the exception of one child, all the wards are doing well, some of them exceptionally so. The one child which I have made reference to is mentally weak, and therefore is not in as favorable a position as the other children.

It is very [illegible] when visiting wards to notice the improvement in the circumstances of these children, some of whom would never have had a chance, if the C.A.S. had not stepped in and taken charge of them, and lifted them out of the miserable condition in which they were found.

In this work of child welfare a sacred responsibility has been placed upon the Children's Aid Society. The power it has to shape and mould the lives of the children that come under its care, the exercise of which commands careful and serious thought, and it is pleasing to know that only a small percentage of the children fail to measure up to the standards set for them, the majority becoming self-supporting good citizens, and an asset to the country, instead of a burden, as no doubt they would have been had the C.A.S. not been in existence.

While in this county we have not the facilities to carry on the work, as in some other counties, we are endeavoring to do the best we can under the circumstances.

The passing of the Adoption Act, and the Children of Unmarried Parents Act, has added to the work of the C.A.S. These Acts will be of some assistance to the Social Service Worker, especially the latter.

We had at the beginning of the year fifty-six children under our direct supervision, thirty-two girls and twenty-four boys. During the year five have passed out of our control, two of them having attained the age of twenty-one years, one married, one lost, and one died, leaving fifty-one children still to be looked after.

We have not any children in the Shelter, all our wards being satisfactorily placed out in foster-homes, with the exception of the one child previously mentioned.

You will notice that out of the one hundred and twenty-five children coming under the notice of the C.A.S. during the year, only one was made a ward, and one sent to an Industrial School. For the majority of the cases dealt with a visit and a little reasoning, with a warning, was sufficient.

There are still a number of cases under observation, which I trust will be able to improve their condition, without any drastic action being necessary.

We all know the value of Child Welfare, when properly undertaken, and I am glad that if only in a small measure, we are able to assist some poor child to be of value to itself, and to the country. There are so many opportunities, and my only regret is that our Society is not at present in a position to do greater things than formerly. Not that every case brought to our attention is not dealt with, but there may be, and no doubt there is, cases which must be sought out, and dealt with, and preventive measures taken. However it is to be hoped that soon our Society will be in a position to launch out and keep step with the opportunities that present themselves.

The following is a tabulated list of the activities of the C.A.S. for the year ending October 31st, 1921:

Applications for children, 30.
Children brought to Shelter, 8.
Children returned to parents, 8.
Children dealt with, 125.
Children made wards, 1.
Children sent to Industrial School, 1.
Complaints received, 47.
Complaints investigated, 44.
Mail received, 213.
Mail sent out, 264.
Mileage travelled, 2,209.
Office interviews, 83.
Phone calls, 152.
Visits outside of town, 44.
Police court attendance, 12.
Foster homes heard from, 35.
Wards placed out, 4.
Wards returned to Shelter, 3.
Wards visited, 49.
Warnings given, 26.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

Yours obediently,
F. W. BARRETT,
Inspector C.A.S.

GRAIN MERCHANT SHOT AT KINGSTON

Charles Donoghue, grain merchant, was shot just above the heart and struck over the head with a club by two men who held him up shortly before 7 o'clock Saturday night at the rear of his home on Wellington street, Kingston, after he had placed his auto in the garage, but he was able to attract the attention of his sister, who opened the rear door of their home in time to frighten away the highwaymen before they could relieve him of $1,000, which he carried.

Mr. Donoghue was coming out of his garage when two armed men flashed their lights on him and ordered him to go back into the garage. He refused to do so, and one of them fired. Mr. Donoghue shouted, and then one of the bandits struck him on the head with a heavy club. Despite his wounds he continued to struggle on towards the house, when his sister becoming alarmed, opened the door and a flood of light poured out. The bandits then became frightened and disappeared.

Mr. Donoghue, despite his wounds, staggered into his home, and his sister summoned medical aid and the police. The latter obtained a description of the men from Mr. Donoghue, but have not been able to locate them. Following the shooting a round-up was made of the pool rooms in the city for weapons and flashlights, but none were found.

Mr. Donoghue is resting easily at the Hotel Dieu, and his physician states that his condition is good. An X-ray photograph showed that the bullet entered a fraction of an inch above the heart, was deflected by a rib, and lodged in a good position, medically, near the back. The police are satisfied that robbery was the motive, and believe that the hold-up men were acquainted with Mr. Donoghue's practice of taking his money home with him after closing up his business at 6 o'clock on Saturdays.

—o—

Hanging lamps, lamp goods, and the celebrated Coleman lamp—burns air—BOYLE & SON.

—o—

ADOLPHUSTOWN

The roads are good for this season of the year, but many would welcome rain on account of the number of wells which need replenishing before winter sets in.

The fishermen have moved to their winter homes.

A large gathering attended the Ladies' Aid social evening at Mrs. T. N. Davis' home.

The M.Y.P.A. held a debate in the Methodist church on Saturday evening.

The young people are planning to keep things moving during the winter months.

Gerald Wright was the guest of Ross Allison last week.

Mrs. R. M. Roblin entertained a number of friends on Friday evening.

Mrs. C. F. Allison visited her parents, Mrs. and Mrs. W. H. Cadman, last week.

Miss Edith Allen is confined to her home through illness, and has been unable to take charge of her school the last two weeks.

W. Crudden, who has been under the doctor's care, is able to be out, but we are sorry to say Mrs. McCrudden continues poorly.

Mrs. W. Cousins, Mrs. J. S. Johnston and Mrs. F. Bogart are also on the sick list.

Mr. and Mrs. Arch. White visited in the vicinity.

—o—

ODESSA

Mrs. Wm. Calder, Stanley Fraser, Catherine Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. James McLelland, and Dr. L. M. Fraser and Miss Abbott, of Gananoque, were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. Fraser.

Mrs. Geo. Lucas is visiting her sister, Mrs. Scott, Montreal.

Miss Agnes Shire spent last week with her parents in Enterprise.

Mrs. Reginald Clark and children, Marjorie and Douglass, who have been spending the past few months with Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Clark, have returned to their home in Omaha, Nebraska.

Mrs. Holmes has returned after spending a week with her sister, Mrs. Harold Anderson, Napanee.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Madden, Napanee, spent Thursday with Mr. and Mrs. John Schermehorn.

The last of the social dances that have been taking place every two weeks, was as usual a great success. Treneer's six piece orchestra, Kingston, furnished the music. Dainty refreshments were served at the midnight lunch. All are now looking forward for the annual Christmas ball.

—o—

Community Silver!

The same standard of QUALITY, at greatly reduced prices, at WILSON'S HARDWARE.

FLAVOUR—the charm of

"SALADA"

TEA

is in its unique flavour of rich delicacy. And It never varies. All grocers sell "Salada" in sealed metal packets only.
B836

Your Sale Notes

IF you want your sale notes discounted or placed in safe keeping, bring them to our nearest branch. It is part of our complete banking service to farmers to discount farmers' sale notes, or to provide a safe depository for them and make collections when due.

THE
DOMINION BANK
301

NAPANEE BRANCH - - - G. PATTEN CARR, Manager
Roblin Branch open Thursdays, Fridays, from Nov. 16, to April 30.

The Merchants Bank of Canada

The easy way to buy Christmas Gifts

"I have all the money I need for Christmas." Can you say this to-day? Have you enough to buy all the presents you planned, and have them as nice as you expected?

If you can't do this, this year, make sure of it for the Christmas of 1922 by joining our "Christmas Club."

Anyone can join. Wouldn't you like to be "flush" this time next year?

Of course you would—and you can be by joining our "Christmas Club."

S-2

Even Payment Classes

in which the same amount is deposited each week for 50 weeks

25c. weekly totals	$12.50
50c. weekly totals	25.00
$1.00 weekly totals	50.00
$2.00 weekly totals	100.00
$5.00 weekly totals	250.00
$10.00 weekly totals	500.00
$20.00 weekly totals	1000.00

Increasing Payment Classes

in which increasing amounts are deposited each week for 50 weeks

1c. and increase totals	$12.75
2c. and increase totals	25.50
5c. and increase totals	63.75
10c. and increase totals	127.50

You can join several classes if you wish

Napanee Branch - - - - - - - C. H. Anderson, Manager

The MERCHANTS BANK
Christmas Club

DR. G. H. HOLLINGSHEAD, D.C.,
Chiropractor

Consultation, Free.
Hours: 9 a.m. to 12 noon; 1 p.m. till 6 p.m.; 7 p.m. to 8 p.m.
Cor. Bridge and East Streets,
NAPANEE

OATS FOR SALE—Apply ORVAL MADDEN, West Street. a-p

UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—First door south of Royal Bank. Apply CHAS. BRUTON. 1

GIRL WANTED—for general housework, until Xmas, small family. Apply MRS. NOONAN, Centre St., near Thomas St. 1

CAR FOR SALE—New McLaughlin special 6-cylinder, with spare cord tire. Worth $2000. Will sell for $1900. Apply at THIS OFFICE. 49-c

HOUSE TO RENT—North half of double brick house on Robert Street. Newly papered and painted. Apply JAS. CLIFF, 2 doors south of premises. 1

FOR SALE—10 acres, just outside the Corporation, choice garden soil, ploughed, good frame house and barn. Very convenient and well located. $2,900.00. F. C. BOGART. 1

FARM FOR SALE—50 acres of land, one mile and a half from Napanee, on the Palace road, occupied by Clarence E. VanAlstyne. 10-roomed house, furnace, telephone, plenty of water. Also barn, drive house, and hen house. Apply ON THE PREMISES. 51-cp

H. W. GALLAGHER

The People's Auctioneer

My experience in handling a number of very successful sales has convinced my patrons that I am capable of handling any sale and guarantee to give you perfect satisfaction.

List your sales with me.

H. W. GALLAGHER.
Phone 10 ring 1-3,
Adolphustown.
11-3-m

FOR SALE—A Pandora Range, nearly new. Apply HYDRO SUB-STATION, Napanee. 52-cp

FOR SALE—A desirable residence in South Napanee. Bargain for quick sale. Apply to N. B. MILLER. 20-tf

WOOD FOR SALE—A quantity of soft wood, stove length, for sale cheap. Apply to any Napanee carter. 30-dp

FOR SALE—A number of houses and lots in town, and also a number of desirable farms. Apply to T. B. GERMAN. 42-tf

WANTED TO BUY—Two chairs, small or armchair; old fashioned sewing table, walnut or mahogany. Must be reasonable. Apply Box 622, THIS OFFICE. 51

WANTED—At once, a man or woman of neat appearance and good character, to represent in Napanee, one of the best established firms in America. Whole or spare time. Good pay. Apply to L. M. WASHINGTON, the Campbell House. 51-ap

W. T. BAIRD
ORGANIST AND CHOIR DIRECTOR
of Trinity Methodist Church
Teacher of Piano, Organ and Voice Culture.
A few pupils will be accepted.
Studio—West Street.

ROYAL HOTEL BARBER SHOP
HARRY SCOTT, Proprietor.
Everything Neat and Sanitary
Best of Service Guaranteed.
GIVE US A TRIAL

THE PLAZA BARBER SHOP TOBACCO STORE
Best Attention, Careful Workmen
Quality Brands of Cigars, Tobacco, Cigarettes, Pipes, etc.
ARTHUR YOUNG, Proprietor

H. W. SMITH
Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College. B. V. Sc., of Toronto University.
OFFICE—Centre Street.
PHONE **61**

R. A. LEONARD, M. D., C. P. S.
Physician Surgeon, Etc.
Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital
Office—North side of Dundas St., between West and Robert Sts., Napanee.

T. M. GALBRAITH
B. A., M. D., C. M.
Cor. Dundas and West Streets
Specialty—Diseases of Children.
Office hours—Until 9 a. m. 1 p. m. till 3 p. m. 7 till 9 p. m.
Telephone—**279.**

Dr. R. V. McLAUGHLIN,
DENTIST
Entrance on John Street.
Over Wallace's Drug Store.
Telephone—**10**

The Best Service

A store can give its customers is to provide the best possible **VALUES** for the prices asked.

We seek to do this, and it is our purpose to make you feel you can absolutely depend upon the **QUALITY** of your purchases here.

OUR STOCK OF CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS MERIT YOUR CAREFUL CONSIDERATION.

THE GRAHAM CO'Y.,
Napanee Ont.

BUY YOUR BUTTER WRAPPERS AT THIS OFFICE

Hard and soft cut wood for sale. 'Phone 53.
ROBT. LIGHT.
44tf

WOOD
Blocks, Cordwood, Hardwood Slabs, stove lengths or 4 ft.
Flour, Feed, Groceries, Salt.
S. CASEY DENISON,
CENTRE STREET, NORTH.
'Phone 101.

Daylight Saving.

How many people know that our "summer time" is not a new thing at all? As a matter of fact, it is only a feeble imitation of a common practice of the Romans.

But while we alter the clock twice a year, the Romans made changes every day.

In every province of the Roman Empire day began, at all seasons of the year, at sunrise, and ended at sunset. The day consisted of twelve "hours," whose duration was not sixty minutes, but one-twelfth of the total period of daylight.

Hours were normal only in the spring and autumn equinoxes—that is, on March 21 and September 21, when night and day are of equal length.

In winter-time, when the sun rose at 8 a.m. and set at 4 p.m., the day was only eight of our hours in length. The Roman mid-winter hour was therefore only forty minutes. Thus the first hour was from 8 to 8.40 a.m., the fifth from 10.40 to 11.20 a.m., the twelfth from 3.20 to 4 p.m.

In high summer-time, with sunrise at 5 a.m. and sunset at 9 p.m., each "hour" consisted of eighty minutes. The first hour was from 5 to 6.20 a.m., the second from 6.20 to 7.40 a.m., and so on.

REPORT OF THE F.W.T.A.

On November the twenty-sixth a small, but interesting gathering, including members of the W. C.T.U., the chairman of the Trustee Board, teachers from the country as well as the town, met in the Historical Hall to hear Miss Stead speak on "Federation," and Mrs. Courtice, of Toronto, on "Home and School Clubs."

Miss Stead said that there were two special ways of looking at work, one was from the beginning, and the other from the finished end. When the young teacher starts out she has a dream of what the teaching profession really means and her dream has a bright halo, but the older teacher realizes the difficulties and knows that the bright vision usually fades unless all factions work together. It is our duty as older teachers to make it possible for the dreams of the younger teacher to come true.

There are four bodies that are working along educational lines: the church, home, teacher, and trustee. Of these four the teacher has the child under her guidance a thousand hours a year, and the energetic, progressive teacher can make a child think what she wants the child to think, therefore, the teacher comes next to the parent.

The teacher must see her child above the curriculum and the trustee, or she is not successful.

The trustee makes the school, but the school is of no use without the teacher, and the teacher is of no use without children to teach, therefore the ideal way is for the three to unite forces and to co-operate.

The teacher should be selected with the most scrupulous care. The trustee boards hould choose the best obtainable, and never let the matter of a few dollars stand in the way of having good teachers.

Our country is an outstanding example of federation and all organizations have their federations. We should federate the strength of teachers because they are the greatest force, and must make their individuality felt. All federations make effective machinery. The army was federated and made the world safe for democracy. The teachers are a standing army for the country, and it is their duty to make the children of to-day fit for the battle of to-morrow. Efficiency is not enough, there must be progress in efficiency. We can make progress more rapidly if we have the social idea of meeting together for an exchange of ideas.

Our federation emphasizes the social gatherings and would like every teacher in the county to feel the importance of these. There is no reason to feel afraid of your trustees because when they realize the full meaning of these gatherings they can't help but feel that you are a live wire which is avoiding the ruts.

The greatest profession is teaching, but the remuneration is so small that the outside public does not realize the value. Therefore we wish for greater remuneration.

We should get a clear vision of our possibilities and throw our whole energy into our work. All that are not interested should be eliminated, as we stand for the raising of the professional status.

The public school child is of the greatest importance as his character is moulded during his youth, and ninety per cent. do not go past the public school. Therefore it is a teacher's duty to specialize along different lines and do their best to fit the child for a useful career.

Our influence over these children is felt as long as there is life, therefore the highest type of teachers is needed, but our remuneration is so small that teachers have to be very self-sacrificing.

Where are the men in the teaching profession? The home is the best example of co-operation, and men and women teachers should work together. In older days the ratio of women and men teachers was three to two. To-day it is eight to one. This is a great calamity.

Our colleges are crowded with men because there is a future to their work, but surely the preparation of the child for life is of greater importance than saving the life afterwards. If the remuneration were satisfactory in public schools men would go back to the profession, and women would remain longer than the present average, which is a year and a half. A Board that can keep their teacher is to be congratulated, as the mature teacher has a greater store house of knowledge gained by experience.

Teachers should receive salaries so they could travel and bring back broader knowledge to the children.

In South Africa every five years a teacher receives six months on half pay for travel. In Australia they are sent from place to place to teach a year and visit the country, travelling expenses being paid.

Surely we can see the necessity for organizing. Press men have rates for advertising; dentists have their fixed prices, and are considered sane. Why not teachers? The taxes must not be raised for education, but it is all right for roads.

The salary attracts people in the work, and teachers with summer courses should receive extra pay for extra knowledge and experience. Provision should be made to retain our teachers, but the teachers must keep their contracts.

The scale fixed by the Federation is eight hundred first year from the Normal School, nine hundred second year, and one thousand third year. We are to obtain these, if possible, and to be loyal to our profession, and must not take a school some girl has left because the board has refused to pay the salary.

A one dollar fee makes a person a member of the Provincial and Dominion Organization, if you are qualified. Teachers without certificates from Normal Schools are not qualified for the Provincial Federation, but they may be associate members of the Local Federations.

A. L. ROCKWELL,
Secretary.

CRITICISM AND THE HYDRO

By J. R. MIDDLETON

The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario is a public body named by the Provincial Government to conduct the electrical business of a co-operative union of municipalities. Criticism of the Commission is to be expected. That much of the criticism will be unfair is also to be expected, for in these times, and in this province, a public body concerns itself not at all about the Libel Law, and never goes whimpering to the Courts for protection.

Just as a certain number of fleas were good for David Harum's dog, a certain amount of slander may be good for the Hydro-Electric Power Commission. Thus, the Commissioners may be estopped from meditating on the sweetness and blessedness of public service, and may be spurred to make "good" in the task they have undertaken, that the critics "may be ashamed and confounded together." A careful reading of the prophecies of engineers and public men concerning the Hydro-Electric System, made between 1906 and 1911, brings uncommon cheerfulness to the friends of the System today. The actual rate-card in use for 1921, the capital cost of hydraulic and electrical plants, the present demand for power, the state of the Reserve Funds, all prove that the critics were absurdly wrong in their forecasts, that like Job's friends they filled themselves with the east wind and uttered unprofitable talk.

For ten years the Commission has been accused of dominating the Provincial Government of the day, and compelling it by a show of electrical force to put laws on the statute books that did not command the approval of the Ministry. In a recent speech, the Chairman of the Commission, answered that accusation with a question: "Does any one here believe that Sir James Whitney, as Premier, could be compelled to do anything that he did not want to do?" The audience laughed—being composed of men who knew the short-grained temperament of Sir James, and the measure of his determination. It is freely admitted that he was the Master of his Administration at every moment. He was not the sort of Premier to be led about by the nose, at the whim of a junior Minister without portfolio.

Under the Whitney Administration the Hydro-Electric System was organized and the complete procedure of the municipalities and the Commission settled by the Power Commission Act. A reading of that Act will prove that the Commission's freedom of action is continually circumscribed by the words "with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council." The salaries of officials, the purchase or expropriation of lands, the issue of bonds, the investigation of waterpowers, the making of contracts; these are a few of the subjects requiring the approval of the government before the Commission can take action.

If it were true that this legislation had been dictated by a dominant and imperious Commission, forcing the government to sign on the dotted line, would these restrictions be found in the Act? The Commission has been resolute within the limits of its jurisdiction, but its policy on every large question has had the approval of the Government before being carried into effect.

MONTREAL.

How Canada's Largest City Received Its Name.

It was Jacques Cartier, the intrepid French explorer, who was the first white man to view the site of Montreal. On October 3, 1535, he came up the St. Lawrence river and entered for the first time the Indian village of Hochelaga.

He found it a circular encampment of about fifty tunnel-like cabins, fifty feet long and fifteen feet wide. The whole community was surrounded by no less than three encircling rows of pickets, one row within the other.

Behind the village was a rather pronounced elevation in the land, too slight to be called a mountain but so high that when Cartier climbed it he could view the land "for thirty leagues about.' So impressed was he with the wonderful view he obtained of the St. Lawrence from this hill, he named it "Mount Royal" in honor of the king, his master. Thus is was nearly 400 years ago that the name that was the original of "Montreal" came into being.

But Hochelaga was still an Indian settlement, and it retained its old name for more than a century after Cartier saw it first. It was not until 1640 that a group of people in France formed themselves into an association to establish a settlement beneath Mount Royal. The King of France ceded them the entire island and in the following year, M. de Maisonneuve, one of the thirty-five associates, brought out several families from France and was appointed governor of the settlement, which was called Ville Marie.

Parkman describes the interesting ceremony with which Maisonneuve took possession of the island and quotes the great leader as saying to his sturdy band of followers: "You are the grain of mustard seed that shall rise and grow till its branches overshadow the earth. You are few, but this work is the work of God. His smile is on you and your children shall fill the land."

Four hundred years later we may view the great city of Montreal with its 800,000 people and credit Maisonneuve with the gift of prophecy.

Ville Marie remained the name of the village for the first few years of its existence when it was threatened by Indian raids and pillages and when its inhabitants called into play their every shred of courage and bravery to sustain them in their struggles. But gradually the name of the mountain was applied to the settlement as well. Ville Marie became Mount Royal and in the course of time the name has become corrupted to Montreal.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

THE "BYNG" BOYS.

How Canada's Forces Got Their Humorous Name.

No one ever refers nowadays to "the Canadian Expeditionary Force." People would be apt to stare at you if you did. It always goes by the popular but unmilitary term of "the Byng Boys." In military records the former title will no doubt be meticulously adhered to, but to the man in the street, whether in Canada or England "the Byng Boys" will be the recognized synonym for the Canadian army for all time. "Jerry" knew it as well as our own side. The term has passed into the common speech of to-day, and it is used in various books about the war just as if it had been the official designation of the Canadian forces from the beginning. For all its popularity, few people consider why that sobriquet came to originate and be tagged on to a great military force. Why did not other units come to be known as "the Rawlinson Boys" or "the Gough Boys"? Lord Byng was not the only chief the Canadians had, so why did his name come to be associated with them in this remarkable way?

The real reason is somewhat unwarlike. Strictly speaking, the title should have been "the Bing Boys," but the difference of a letter is immaterial. The real originals were two very popular London comedians, George Robey and Alfred Lester. Late in 1915 or early in 1916 a revue called "the Bing Boys" was produced at the London Alhambra. No matter the plot now except to say that Robey, who was Lucifer Bing, was a very naughty boy who always led astray Lester, who was named Oliver Bing and was a very good and innocent little lad. They ran away from their home in Binghampton, visiting many countries and having the most remarkable adventures in which they were constantly running across the heroine who came from the same village and for whose favors Lucifer and Oliver were friendly rivals. This character was enacted by Miss Violet Loraine, who left the stage a few weeks ago to marry the heir to a British peerage. The effervescent Robey and the lugubrious Lester together with Violent Loraine made the show. It was beautiful, it had pretty music and above all it was desperately funny. It had two songs which became the rage of London. One was "If you were the only girl in the world," and the other (which might be regarded as heretical in a land of prohibition), "Another little drink wouldn't do us any harm." The show was popular with the Canadian boys on leave and there you are.

It was just a matter of luck that it was produced at the time it was, because, if it had been postponed till after the war on account of expense, as many spectacular productions were, the Canadians would never have been the "Byng Boys." Again, it might not have been staged till after Sir Arthur Currie took command, and some other army would have become the "Byng Boys." And again, the authors of the revue might have named their characters "the Gough Boys," and the Canadians would never have had the title that suits it better than any that could be invented.

Products of the Fish.

"Salmon loaf," a paste made by mixing salmon flesh with flour and other ingredients, is now put up in cans for market by several packers on the Pacific coast.

One leading packer is canning a "straight salmon" paste, with admixture of oil and spices.

A cannery on Chilkoot Inlet, is putting up smoked salmon shaved to thin strips, like dried beef, and packed in oil. It is exceedingly palatable, and specially good for sandwiches.

Another canning concern is packing salmon fish-balls, which are prepared by grinding the fish fine, cooking and seasoning with spices. They have only to be warmed over to be ready to seat.

Still another firm has been experimenting with the manufacture of wienerwurst sausages from salmon and halibut. Another company, on the Columbia river, put up in cans so-called "fish pudding," made by grinding salmon flesh and mixing it with milk and eggs. It did not prove a success commercially.

A market for much of the waste of the salmon fisheries has been found with farmers and poultrymen, who are demanding great quantities of fish meal and scrap for mixing with other feed for cattle, hogs and chickens. This fish food causes animals to take on weight rapidly.

Ontario's Live Stock.

The Statistics and Publications Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, co-operating with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, furnishes the following statement giving the estimated numbers of the various classes of live stock and poultry on hand in the Province of Ontario on June 15th, 1921:

Horses.	
Stallions, 2 yrs. and over..	3,665
Mares, 2 yrs. and over....	353,075
Geldings, 2 yrs. and over..	272,087
Colts and fillies, under 2 yrs.	65,410
Total horses	694,237
Cattle.	
Bulls, 1 yr. and over....	67,759
Milch cows in milk or in calf	1,204,270
Calves under 1 yr.	651,532
Steers, 2 yrs. and over...	249,099
All other cattle	717,453
Total cattle	2,890,113
Sheep and lambs	1,081,828
Swine, all ages	1,563,807
Poultry.	
Turkeys	291,377
Geese	413,219
Ducks	368,758
Other fowls	10,389,852
Total poultry	11,458,206

Fatty's Refreshment.

Liquor served in the suite of Roscoe ("Fatty") Arbuckle, film star, during the party in which Miss Rappe is alleged to have sustained fatal injuries, has been traced to a source in Vancouver, B.C. A witness had been found who had definitely traced the supply, although Arbuckle may not have known that the liquor came from that point.

Prisoners Much Healthier.

Owing to the good food and care now provided in English prisons, it is said the inmates usually put on flesh and become much healthier.

WILL TRY FOX FARMING

ANIMALS TAKEN OVER TO ENGLAND FROM CANADA.

Experts Believe That the Ranches Will Succeed In the Old Land as Well as In the Dominion—Fortunes Have Been Made Very Rapidly Here by Men Who Started the Industry.

An interesting experiment, which is expected to lead to the establishment in the British Isles of an important new industry, has just been begun in East Ross-shire, Scotland. A number of silver foxes have been taken over from Canada to form a nucleus of a farm devoted solely to the breeding and rearing of these valuable animals.

Unlike most experiments, this one will not be regarded entirely with indifference by the majority of people. The woman who hitherto has been precluded from buying silver fox furs on account of their high price will be keenly interested.

The capitalist who is always on the look-out for new investments will watch the venture with a favorable eye. The experiment's greatest claim to attention lies in the fact that it is likely to be successful. Experts say that there is no reason why Scotland and certain parts of England should not have their fox farms, just as they have their dairy, fruit, and poultry farms.

For the stock they look to Canada, where within the last seven years or so fur farms have become an industry of great importance. This is proved by the recently-published official figures, which show that there are no fewer than four hundred and thirty of these farms in this country.

The value of the land, buildings, and stock on these fox farms exceeds $5,000,000. Every year thousands of foxes are born in captivity, while many thousands are killed. In the first days of the industry investments yielded dividends of 1,000 per cent. Since then the returns have naturally declined, but even so the profits are enormous, and big fortunes are being made.

One fox farmer in Canada has made $90,000 clear profit in five years. He started with a capital of not quite $500. Prince Edward Island, where there are over two hundred of these farms, can boast many romances like this.

Fox-farming, however, is not a game for the novice to play. Foxes are fickle creatures. To rear them in close confinement you need to understand them thoroughly. Mother foxes are extraordinarily timid; they will frequently carry their young in their mouths for days, depositing them first in one place and then in another, until the little ones die of exposure and exhaustion.

For this reason the fox farmer must keep a strict watch on his charges. Keepers often have to sit up for nights on end during the breeding season in order to protect the young from the restlessness of the mothers. The actual breeding of the animals, it is to be noted, is attended with few difficulties; it is the rearing that occasions most anxiety.

What are the foxes fed on? Their dietary is a varied one, ranging from mice to birds, and from insects to wild berries. Meat is given in considerable quantities, together with table scraps, dog biscuits, and milk. The danger lies not so much in the kind of food given as in the amount. The fox is a prodigious eater.

The silver fox in captivity is inclined to be treacherous towards its owner or keeper. A fox rancher in Nova Scotia not long ago lost his left hand through being bitten by one of his animals. They do not like being handled. Often they will fight among themselves, the strong ones combining to stamp out the weak. A fight in a pen of silver foxes frequently means the loss, in a single half-hour's combat, of hundreds of dollars' worth of animals and fur.

Fox farmers have one great enemy to guard against—the fox poacher.

This individual goes to work in an original fashion. Instead of stealing a fox straight from the pen—a difficult matter—he contrives to release, generally at night, one or two of the animals, and then shoots them when they reach the open. In doing this, he is fairly safe, as it is naturally not easy to prove the ownership of an escaped fox in a country where wild foxes are fairly numerous.

An instance of this, and of the amusing manner in which the thief was discovered, is given in the following true story:

A fox rancher recognized a fine pelt in a Hudson Bay Company store as being that of a fox which had mysteriously disappeared from his farm some time before. He communicated his suspicions to the storekeeper, at the same time inquiring the source from which the company had obtained the pelt. In the interests of common honesty the storekeeper agreed to co-operate in a scheme to trap the thief.

A live fox was secured and placed in the drawer where the pelts were usually kept. The suspected person—a ne'er-do-well trapper—was then sent for. He arrived on the scene, fuddled with drink. The storekeeper then explained that a remarkable thing had happened. The pelt which the trapper had sold him, he said, had disappeared, and a live fox had taken its place. It looked as if the skin itself had come to life!

Completely bewildered, the superstitious trapper went to the drawer. Opening it, and seeing a wide-open jaw and two eyes flashing at him from the darkness, he rushed yelling out of the store. The local parson happened to be passing, and to him the terror-stricken man at once confessed his guilt.

Until 1555 farthings were made of silver.

Lord Byng an Indian Chief.

The Governor-General was made an honorary chief of the Huron tribe on Oct. 14 at Indian Lorette. Chief Ovido Sioui received the Governor-General, Lady Byng, Sir Charles and Lady Fitzpatrick at the reserve. Baron Byng's new title is "Sateia Tahadechiatrio," meaning "he has fought heroically." An address read by Chief Sioui pointed out that while former Governors - General have been similarly honored Baron Byng is the first great warrior to be so honored by the tribe. The ceremony is scrolled on birch bark. The ceremonies were brought to a close by an Indian war dance.

J. E. YARED'S
Fifth Anniversary Sale
Prices Torn to Shreds

We want our many patrons and the public to benefit by this special occasion, given as a proof of our gratitude of the support we have received in four years past.

At the occasion of our store's Fifth Anniversary we will sacrifice at very Big Reduction, $20,000 worth of Dry Goods, Gents' Furnishings and Ladies' Ready-to-Wear at less than it can be bought for to-day.

Benefit with this sale, it is a chance that you may not see again, as prices are going up.

NOTE—We will give away with $10 purchase a fine Voile Waist, worth $1.50; and with $5.00 purchase a Cover-all Apron, worth $1.00, absolutely FREE OF CHARGE.

J. E. YARED,
Opposite Madole's Hardware Store, Napanee.

NEAR TIBET BORDER.

Canadian Tells of Celebration of King's Birthday.

From the Tietan borders of China, Miss Elizabeth Wilson, a missionary, formerly of St. Mary's, Ont., writes a description of a visit to the British consulate at Chengtu to attend a king's birthday celebration:

"Arrived at the Consulate we found the usual decorations of flags and pennants and the usual gay crowd of foreigners, men, women and children. There are ninety-two foreign children in Chengtu, not including the out-of-town children; about twenty at the Canadian School — and a good many of the hundred odd were there. There were races and sports for the children, who grew quite excited over the pole vaulting, which was finally won by Tom Freeman, who is twelve, at 7 ft. 2 in. He afterwards did 7 ft. 4 in. just to show us he could. How does that compare with junior pole vaulting in our country?

"There was a British general there as guest of the consul. His name is Gen. Pereria (the name is of Portuguese origin) and he served in France with some battalion of the Engineers. Gen. Pereria has walked here 1,100 of the 1,300 miles from Pekin. He is on a hunting expedition. Just now he is looking for a golden monkey (gold-colored, I mean) and some queer kind of bear. He is willing to spend three years in securing a specimen of each. He intends to go home by South America, cross the Andes on foot and come down the Amazon. At present his corns are so bad that he was going round in carpet slippers. Tea and cake were served, and then there were more sports.

"The new church at Shen Hsie Gai has just been dedicated and there was a concert there in the afternoon. The foreign choir furnished the music. The place was packed with Chinese and foreigners. The foreign women sat in the back gallery. The audience was never still for a minute. They came and went, moved hither and thither and paid no attention to the amount of disturbance they were creating or to the amount of noise they made."

Our Pension Lists.

Canada's annual pension list in respect of the late war amounts to $30,802,406, payable to 50,287 disabled soldiers and 19,411 dependents.

The figures, which are up to June 30, 1921, include allowances for 25,413 wives, 34,721 children and 178 parents of disability pensioners, and 16,142 children of dependent pensioners. The total amount paid out in pensions up to August 31 last was $101,414,216.

Since September 1, 1920, when the Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act came into operation, 5,636 veterans have taken out policies ranging from $500 to $5,000, the aggregate amount of the policies being $15,-110,000, and the premium income $189,240. Up to September 30 last 71 claims had been paid, totalling $185,862.

According to the report of the Soldier Settlement Board at June 30, 1921, the number of soldiers' loans approved was 20,465, and the amount of money advanced totalled $83,884,210.

Following vocational training, carried on by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment which had taken care of 51,455 men up to August 21 last, loans have been made to some of the students for the purchase of tools and equipment, and also to university men in order to complete their courses. In the case of 2,271 approved applications for such loans, $622,557 has been advanced.

For six years ending June 30, 1921, the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Department has expended $105,159,531, of which some $15,-000,000 only went into building, equipment and furnishings. The total outlay for war service gratuities approximated $164,000,000.

Church History of Ontario.

The church history of Ontario communities is a theme of romance, if sympatheically and patiently looked up. Naturally, it depends on each congregation to present its own story. Owen Sound Methodists have recently published in local papers the history of the First Methodist Church, which commenced with the beginning of the settlement in 1841. One curious featutre is the comparatively large number of pastors in the intervening eighty years. The new pastor is the thirty-fifth.

The congregation has the first crown warrant granting the site for the first Wesleyan log chapel. Next came a building of stone flags from a local quarry. In 1860, the church was enlarged. After a heavy fall of snow in 1875 the roof caved in and the present structure was erected. The New Connexion Church united with the Wesleyan at the general union and the New Connexion church became a residence.

Most celebrated of the many pastors was Rev. John A. Williams, who later became general superintendent of the church.

The Pike Is a Cannibal Fish

How many people realize that our ponds and rivers contain a fish which, in proportion to his size, completely outdoes the shark as a cold-blooded assassin?

The shark will eat dead meat; but the pike is a killer pure and simple. He preys entirely upon living things. Fish, eels, rats, mice, ducklings, waterhens, and frogs—on each and all of these he wages an incessant warfare. He is a veritable ogre of the waters, hated by every other creature that swims in or upon them, with one exception. He has one great foe who is not afraid to tackle him single-handed, and that foe is the otter.

In April the eggs are laid from which will hatch a swarm of future terrors of the waters. Within a few weeks of their birth they make themselves felt by attacking and eating all their little brothers and sisters who are not so well developed as themselves.

When they are three inches long they are gulping down minnows half as big as themselves. And the baby pike does not do things by halves. He has a rapid digestion which leads to keenness of appetite. Often he will devour two or three times his own weight of small fish in a day.

In a remarkably short time he becomes a jack, weighing from two to six pounds, and capable of dining off trout, roach, and dace eight inches or more in length.

Except on very rare occasions he does not give chase to his prey. You will find him lying motionless amongst the weeds, whose color his own olive-green coat matches perfectly. There he waits until some luckless fish ventures his way. Then the motionless body is galvanized into life; there is a lightning dart, and the prey is held by the middle in his terrible jaws. He may keep it there for some time before turning it round and sending it head first down his gaping throat. Occasionally, if he is not very hungry, he will play with it as a cat plays with a mouse.

The pike's head is lengthened out in front into a kind of beak, which is armed above and below with rows and rows of strong needle-pointed teeth. So powerful are the muscles that work the jaws that on many occasions a captured pike has bitten clean through an angler's boot.

Frank Buckland, the famous naturalist, had an amazing stuffed specimen of two large pikes, one of which had tried to swallow the other. He had got the other's head and shoulders right down his throat, and both fish died of suffocation.

Another remarkable instance of the pike's voracity occurred a short time ago. Several tame swans were kept on a lake which contained large pike.

One day the owner saw a swan floating with its head under water. As the head did not reappear he rowed out in a boat, and on investigation found that a pike had grabbed the swan's head, which was fixed firmly in his throat.

The pike grows to an enormous size. Even if we do not credit the old chronicler's account of a fish which was two hundred years old and weighed about five hundredweight, we have authentic records of pike of seventy pounds which have been caught in this country. Several of fifty pounds have been taken during the present generation.

In some foreign countries they grow to even greater sizes. In the Lake of Geneva, for instance, you may see far down in the gin-clear water large shadowy shapes whose weight must be enormous.

Pioneer Churches.

The first settlers came into Woodville district in 1827. In 1832 there were a dozen families, enough to build a church. But the roof fell in during the first winter after a heavy storm. That was enough, but they could not get outside help, for their minister was not recognized by the church because of some indiscretion in Scotland. So the square timber church with the fallen log roof and rude benches was never rebuilt. Not until 1846 was there erected a frame church, the pride of the settlement. In 1854 they secured a minister, McTavish, whose mark is still on the congregation. In 1875 came the first brick church, which was destroyed by fire two years ago, and has now been replaced.

To fall victims to fire and the ravages of time seems to be usual in country churches in this province, but for a church to remain an unsightly ruin for years because of the recollection of a minister's faults, which surely the Atlantic might wash away, is something novel, and quite fortunately so, in Ontario.

Social Surveys of the World

Rt. Hon. C. J. Doherty was Canada's representative during 1921 at the assembly of the League of Nations in Geneva. Mr. Doherty took an important par. in the proceedings, both on the floor of the assembly in reference to article 10, and in committee work.

Mr. Doherty indeed was chairman of one of the six committees of the assembly, the fifth, dealing with "humanitarian" questions. The agenda for the committee included traffic in opium, deportation of women and children in Turkey, traffic in women and children, the typhus campaign and international co-ordination of intellectual work.

At one of the meetings of the committee Mr. Henry Lafontaine of Belgium made a survey of the evolution and scope of the movement for this co-ordination of intellectual work.

Mr. Lafontaine is closely associated with the "Union of International Associations," an organization with headquarters in Brussels, to secure the betterment of material conditions in intellectual work and also to develop a spirit of international union, and to encourage the co-ordination of the efforts of these associations to achieve within their own sphere—that of scientific, moral, legal, economic, social and charitable movements—the organization of intellectual life upon stable and sure bases.

At Brussels there has been established a bibliography comprising twelve million titles, a collection of inestimable value to intellectual workers all over the world. The diffusion of the information thus collected presented considerable difficulty, and this had led to the establishment at Brussels of an international university.

This institution is in no way intended to compete with other universities. It provides post-graduate courses for students who have already completed their studies and who wish to take advantage of the collective learning of the professors who, to the number of eighty-four, during the current year have assembled to give courses of lectures. It is hoped that in the future the organization will number among its members no fewer than 1,000 professors, members of universities in all parts of the world. Another objective is the fuller recognition of intellectual research, which is at present far from being recompensed or even recognized on the same terms as technical research, although it frequently occurs that the latter is inspired and brought to fruition only as the outcome of intellectual work, carried on perhaps under obscure and even penurious conditions.

Capital and labor, according to M. Lafontaine, are not the two essential factors, as is generally supposed, but intellect must in the first place provide the impetus for all human progress and production, and thinkers have, therefore, the right to a privileged position among the workers of the world, in order that they may be in a position to render services of still greater value than those which they have already rendered.

This Belgian authority hopes that the League of Nations may be able to build upon the foundations already laid, in such a way that both the material and the intellectual resources of every country may be pooled and distributed to the mutual advantage of intellectual workers all over the world.

M. Alvarez of Chile, another member of the committee, thinks there should be a standard to which students everywhere must attain in order to qualify for the pursuit of higher education. He also favors the unification of existing legislation with regard to literary property.

M. de Yanguas of Spain takes a similar view.

Mlle. Bonnevie of Norway emphasizes the viewpoint that freedom is one of the most important conditions of intellectual work. Too great a degree of centralization might be dangerous, especially if it were established too hastily.

The vice-chairman of this committee on humanitarian questions, headed by Mr. Doherty, is his excellency M. Tang-Tsai-Fou of China. Other prominent members of the committee are Mr. Malcolm Lindsay Shepherd of Australia; Count Monsdorff, of Austria; Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, of Great Britain; Mr. Gabriel Hanotaux, of France; Rt. Hon. Srinavasa Sastri of India; Baron Hayashi of Japan; Prince Giovanelli of Italy; Prince Arfa-ed-Dowleh, of Persia; Prof. Jonesco, of Roumania; His Excellency Phya Bidadh Kosha of Siam, and Prof. George G. Murray, representing South Africa.

Recalls Chicago Fire.

Lord Shaughnessy told a Chicago newspaper the other day that he was a clerk in the offices of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway at Milwaukee, his birthplace, when the great fire of Chicago occurred just fifty years ago.

"The present Chicago fire celebration interests me," he went on, "because I was in Chicago the second day after the catastrophe when the ruins were still blazing. I had to go as far as 12th street at the time to get something to eat."

Queer Taste.

"Have you had many books out of the library?" asked Jones.

"No," said his friend Smith. "I buy all mine."

"Oh!" went on Jones, impressed. "Have you read Conan Doyle?"

"No."

"Rider Haggard?"

"No."

"What have you read, then?"

"Red socks!"

TWO GREAT RUNNERS.

Anecdotes About Alfred Shrubb and Tom Longboat.

One of the most novel races of recent times was that between Alfred Shrubb, the famous runner, and a horse specially trained for the purpose.

This race took place near Winnipeg. The runner had found it hard to get competitors, so when someone suggested he might race a horse he took up the idea immediately.

The original intention was that one horse should compete. But, as the race was a ten-miler, it was thought the animal could not last the distance. So the race was conducted in relays, a second animal taking up the task at the end of five miles.

Although both animals were drawing buggies, they gave the runner a hard race. Shrubb succeeded in winning just on the post.

It was Shrubb who was successful in lowering the ten-mile record in 1904.

The affair was staged at Glasgow. The runner had read of the valiant deeds done by Scots inspired by the music of the bagpipes. So he arranged to get a piper to play at intervals.

From the start Shrubb ran well. He reeled off mile after mile, each one being punctuated by roars of delight from the crowd. But at the seventh mile he had fallen behind schedule to the extent of about fifteen seconds.

In answer to frantic appeals, he managed to pull himself together, making up the leeway. Then, as he entered upon the last mile, he caught up and passed the limit-handicap man.

On the last lap he put in a gigantic spurt, and breasted the tap in the record time of 50 min. 40⅗ secs.

But Shrubb wasn't finished. Encouraged by the spectators' calls to "go for the hour record," he continued for the few minutes that remained to complete the hour.

He was suffering from reaction, however. The strain was beginning to tell. But just at the right moment he heard the skirl of the pipes.

Spurred on to greater efforts, he completed the task, and laid low the world's amateur record for the hour. He completed eleven miles 1,137 yards.

Although Shrubb does not believe in Marathon races, he once competed with Tom Longboat, the Indian, at Madison Square Garden, New York.

Straight away Shrubb made the pace, steadily increasing his lead until at the end of twenty miles he was nine laps ahead.

But Longboat was a most imperturbable runner, and, as he said after the race, he was certain his opponent could not last it out. He was right. At the twenty-third mile Shrubb became sick and collapsed. The Indian finished the distance, and won. In the course of his career Shrubb trained many amateurs by mail. This once resulted in a rather humorous situation.

On a visit to Harvard University, Boston, he volunteered to pace a young man on the track.

Some words of advice were given to the young man, who turned and smiled rather sardonically.

"You seem to know something about the game. Have you ever taken lessons from Shrubb of England? I have."

Shrubb laughed outright, and the youth was obviously annoyed.

"Don't you think this man Shrubb is any good?" he asked.

"Well," Shrubb replied, "I have heard a good deal of him. But before we go any farther, may I ask what your name is?"

"My name," he answered, "is J. W. Johnson, of Rochester, N.Y."

"And mine," Shrubb added, "is Alfred Shrubb, of England, the man who has been giving you written tuition."

The Lure of Crime.

What is the reason for crime apart from material benefit? Is it due to inherit wickedness or moral perversity, or to an artificial force of circumstances brought about by our social system?

Crime, to a very large extent, is due to a pathological craving for excitement, and is indirectly caused by a weakened nervous system.

The society woman, neurotic, morbidly restless, and ever in search of new sensations, has no need to gratify her disease by practicing crime in its punishable form. Her money will procure for her a respite from her hysterical ennui.

But to poor people the restless craving for excitement cannot be gratified without money, and therefore crime offers a twofold inducement—it provides excitement of a sort, and material gain—perhaps.

There is far too much excitement in our everyday life, although we are so accustomed to it that we do not realize its harmful extent.

Young girls are especially weakened by its effect.

Late dances, one-steps, jazz, and a hundred other crazes leave in their wake a long list of diseased nervous systems that are not only harmful to the individuals, but present a growing menace to the race.

Inventor of the Telephone.

Mr. Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1847, and is still living. He settled in Canada in 1870 and in 1874 was appointed professor of vocal physiology in Boston University. He invented the telephone in 1872 and placed it on exhibition at the Philadelphia Exhibition in 1887. He has served as president of the American Association for the Promotion of Speech to the deaf, also as president of the National Geographic Society and regent for the Smithsonian Institution. France awarded him the Volta prize in 1881.

Hubby—"Our new maid is very tall, isn't she?"

Wife—"Yes; but I don't think she will stay long."

OUR CARE OF THE WILD

CANADA HAS SPLENDID RECORD OF ACHIEVEMENT.

What the Dominion Has Done to Preserve Animals and Birds Related In New Book by Late Dr. Gordon Hewitt, Who Died Very Shortly After His Literary Work Had Been Completed.

Canada and the United States stand shoulder to shoulder as the most diligent and forceful nations of the world in the conservation of wild life, writes William T. Hornaday in the New York Times. There have been times when we have been disturbed by horrible fears that our neighbor of the north was forging ahead of us. In new enactments she is quicker on the draw than we are; but usually we mange to catch up.

Surely the Canadian Government must be proud of the late Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt's record of Canadian achievement, as it is set forth in his fine volume, "The Conservation of the Wild Life of Canada," he goes on. It meets a want five years old, and nothing less would have been satisfactory.

The book is really ideal, scholarly, scientific, practical, and thorough. It contains a great amount of valuable facts and figures that heretofore have been scattered and elusive, and the fine equipment of illustrations, maps and charts is highly satisfactory.

Both in character and attainments Dr. Hewitt was a remarkable man. An Englishman by birth and education, he came to Canada from the University of Manchester, a ready-trained zoologist. The Canadian Government at once offered him a commission as Dominion entomologist, and from an embryonic beginning he masterfully developed a bureau in the Department of Agriculture that can receive no greater praise than the statement that it adequately covers the ground of protective entomology for the far-flung dominion.

With the department of entomology on a broad basis, and well in hand, as steel is drawn to a magnet Dr. Hewitt was drawn into wild life protection. Soon he became an acknowledged authority on the zoological side of wild life protection and increase, and finally the new office of Dominion consulting zoologist was created for him. It was in that responsible and enormously useful position that Dr. Hewitt, in collaboration with James White, drafted the Northwest Game Act, a measure of far-reaching importance to the game and people of Canada.

Just one month after Dr. Hewitt finished his work on his volume, and laid it aside quite ready for publication, pneumonia snatched him away, at the early age of thirty-five. It is a satisfaction to know that the last page was written and revised by him.

As a foundation on which to build, the first chapter deals with the asset value of the wild life of the Dominion. All American sportsmen know that to-day the finest hunting grounds in the western hemisphere lie north of our boundary. It is a task well worth while to set forth truthfully and adequately the present status of the caribou millions, the musk-ox herds, the giant moose, the grand series of mountain sheep species, the bizarre mountain goat, the elk, the wild bison, the deer and bears of several species. The best breeding-grounds for North American waterfowl are in Canada — and Canada alone can protect them.

"The Reserves for Game and Wild Life in Canada" make up a chapter of thrilling interest. The fine maps that show them in red make a grand showing of results, and are very much to our mind. I would like to see the Canadian statesman and publicist who can view these records of achievement without cold chills of pride chasing each other up and down his main line of nerves.

Twenty years ago Canada set out to get for herself a-plenty of national parks and game preserves while the getting was good. No province seemed disposed to be behind in this conservation enterprise. As a final result, these red-spotted maps tell a great story of enlightenment and progress. Until it enters its decadence, no city, state or nation ever deconsecrates and gives back to commercial uses a park or a wild life sanctuary that has once been dedicated to the whole people as theirs.

It is quite as thoroughly impossible to convey in one paragraph a true impression of the parks and game preserves of Canada as it would be to write the constitution of the United States on a postal card. The collection of national parks, dominion parks, game preserves and bird sanctuaries is fairly bewildering. The subject cannot be portrayed en masse, but we not that Eastern Canada has four huge game "reserves" and Manitoba and Saskatchewan have thirty-one, mostly small; Alberta and British Columbia between them have seven game reserves.

Next after the creation of her great chain of national parks and game preserves Canada's most notable achievement was her lively participation in the creation of the now famous migratory bird treaty. Dr. Hewitt's chapter covering that achievement is interesting and valuable history. Canada's end of the treaty was taken care of with neatness and despatch, and the result as a whole was an achievement of continent-wide importance.

Would Take It With Him.

Mike O'Grady—"I want a cake of soap."

Chemist—"Will you have it scented?"

Mick—"I will not. I'll take it wid me."

Napoleon Bonaparte's early ambition was for a naval career.

WEEDS!

Outlawed Plants Can Be Put to Many Uses.

Weeds by the wayside, and in the garden, are looked upon by the average person as part of a curse we are compelled to accept, their utility and commercial value being considered practically nil.

That is due to their value not being recognized. The extraordinary height to which vegetable and cereal cultivation has been carried, the food values secured by years of selection, have tended to eclipse the common wayside growth.

It may be that our forefathers' better knowledge of these things was a matter of sheer necessity. The values of many of our wayside weeds are not only unknown to-day, but are even condemned as useless.

It will surprise our readers to learn that many of these so-called useless weeds are systematically gathered in their seasons, and have a distinct commercial value.

Manufacturing chemists and herbalists are ready buyers of certain varieties, but it is chiefly in the interests of the aviculturist that the harvesting of weeds is done.

Captive bird life would be scarcely possible apart from this annual harvest of weeds, secured from all sorts of nooks and crannies.

Search for these weed seeds is carried on in old quarries, up railway embankments, around rubbish-heaps, over stone dykes, and through hedgerows. These places all yield a goodly store for the feathered songsters of the home.

The secret of a successful weed harvest is to gather only on a dry day, spreading everything out in the sun later on.

For finches no better food could be secured than knapweed, better known as hardheads—they are easily recognized by their pink flowers. In some ways they resemble thistles, but have no fagging powers.

The ordinary thistles, whether purple headed or yellow flowered, contain rich food properties, and are devoured with great relish by cage birds. These seeds act as a delightful tonic when the feathered friend is run down.

After moulting a handful of these heads will add vigor and bloom to the new plumage.

The dandelion occupies a high place among profitable weeds. Whether as tender shoots, flowers, seed heads, or roots in all stages, they command a ready sale. It is even a cultivated weed which finds its way into the catalogue of certain seed merchants.

It possesses strong digestive properties, and has a marked effect upon a sluggish liver. Dandelion wine or tea used to be regularly made by country people for its medicinal value. Extract of taraxicum is obtained from it, and is extensively used in the manufacturing of digestive mixtures and coffee.

All lovers of bird life should make a point of securing a supply of these valuable seeds before winter sets in.

Hardheads, rats' tails, teazle, and thistles can all be dried in the sun, and make a delightful change of diet for the home songster.

Certain birds are very fond of rowans, and these, if picked and stored in sand, will keep fresh well over Christmas.

Wild oats, cats' ear, goatsbeard, hawkweed can be added to the collection, each proving an acceptable natural food. Each of these stalks will be gone over minutely by the birds until not a seed is left.

The common rats' tail grows on every roadside and in almost any neglected piece of ground. The long stalk is laden with hundreds of little seeds, and in appearance is not unlike a thin millet spray.

These stalks, whether in the great state of early summer or the ripe purple of autumn, form a perfectly natural food relished by all captured birds.

Poppyheads, from which maw seed is obtained, is highly prized as a pick-me-up for birds, and provides a useful drug in chemistry. The yellow-flowered charlock, the tiny white-flowered shepherd's purse, and the wild mustard play an important part in the world of vegetation.

Even the despised stinging nettle, red sorrel, and common dock yield their quota of seed pods to the world's granary.

British Trade Marks.

In Canada the word sterling, when stamped on silver, means simply that the manufacturer declares the article to be made of silver eleven-twelfths fine; but the British marks, arranged in column, give a sort of history of the article. Usually the first mark that shows where the article was made—for London, a leopard's head; for Birmingham, an anchor; and for Sheffifield, famous for its silver, a crown. Dublin has the Irish harp, and Chester uses the city arms. The third mark, a lion, indicates the standard of fineness. The date mark, a letter, usually comes last. Since each city uses a different system for indicating the year when the article was made, it is necessary to know the "plate" of the town in order to find the date of a particular piece.

Want the Doukhobors.

Simultaneously with the opening in Moscow of the central office of the new Russian State Bank, branches will be established at Petrograd, Kazan, Kharkov, Rostov and Novo Nikolsievsk. Mr. Schienemann, who signed the Russia-German trade agreement on behalf of Russia, will be president of the bank. The official quotation on the dollar is 62,000 rubles, but some speculators give as high as 92,000.

The Commissariat of Agriculture has published an appeal to Russian Agrarians abroad to return to the country, offering them favorable terms to colonize agricultural communes. The Doukhobors of Canada also are invited to return.

Cash registers are to be had fitted with phonographs, which announce the figures of every purchase.

Get the Land Settled

By Observer.

But for the war the population of Canada might easily have been from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 greater than forecasts of the forthcoming census returns indicate. For five years before Germany precipitated the world conflict, the Dominion had been receiving from 300,000 to over 400,000 immigrants a year. Even if this average had not been fully maintained, the tide of immigration during the past seven years must have continued strong. Not only did the war stop the influx, but for a time it turned the trend of population the other way. Aside from the terrible wastage of man power and the decline in the birth rate following our participation in the war, newly arrived foreigners left the Dominion in tens of thousands. A considerable proportion joined the allied colors in other countries. The rest took their departure to escape conscription. As an inevitable consequence an inadequate population scattered over half a continent now finds itself confronted with heavy burdens—unable except with difficulty to meet the overhead charges of a huge war debt, a costly pension list and a serious deficit on a tremendous mileage of public-owned railways.

The proper course to pursue under the circumstances is surely obvious. The ground lost during the war must be regained, and that with the least possible delay. The tide of immigration must be quickened towards our shores. Scrapped immigration machinery must be reconstructed and abandoned colonization agencies got into action once more. Nor must it be imagined that this can be accomplished in a moment. The flow of immigrants cannot be turned on and off at will like water through a tap in the kitchen sink. It is only by sustained effort over a considerable period that an important movement of desirable classes of settlers can be got under way. At present the stream of British immigrants has set towards Australia and New Zealand. The time has arrived to begin preparations for diverting our share of them this way and for carrying out effective immigration work in the United States and other approved countries. Months will be required to get the necessary machinery in operation. Nor should the measure of unemployment existing to-day be allowed to stand in the way of such forehanded preparations.

If there were enough people on the land in Canada to-day, there would be fewer people out of work in the towns and cities. That much is clear. The larger the rural population, the larger the home market for the products of domestic industries. The greater the purchasing power of the farming population and the villages, the greater will be the activity in mill, in factory and in city building trades. More people will mean an increased volume of freight and passenger traffic for the railways, more business for the merchants, more money for everyone, and a progressive decline in the individual burden of taxation.

The immediate business of the nation, therefore, is to make timely arrangements in advance for pumping in the right kind of settlers for the land. Not only this! Care must be taken to see that the newcomers are placed on the land under favorable conditions and that they stay on the land and make good there. Thirty million acres of fertile prairie soil lying close to existing railway lines cry out for the plough. The older provinces of confederation have the land and the resources to support many times their present populations. So has British Columbia. The thing to do is to get busy. Let everybody help — the Federal and Provincial Governments, the railways, the press, the Western Canada Colonization Association, and every other immigration organization capable of effective mobilization.

1921 Apple Crop.

British Columbia—Total crop 100 per cent. in excess of last year, or approximately 1,009,000 barrels (3,027,000 boxes).

Ontario—Total crop 60 per cent. of last year, or approximately 960,000 barrels. Eastern Ontario, 70 per cent. of last year's crop. Spys heavy, Western Ontario, 45 per cent. of last year's crop. Practically all sold. Considerable scab and high percentage lower grades.

Quebec—Total crop is from 35 to 40 per cent. of last year, or approximately 35,200 barrels. Color and size fair. Demand and prices good.

New Brunswick—Considerably improved since last report. Total estimate about 110 per cent. of last year, or 33,000 barrels.

Nova Scotia—Total crop will be 110 to 115 per cent. of last year, or 1,300,000 barrels. No change in condition during September.

Words Failed Him.

Archibald—"Hello, Jimmy, what's the matter? Fallen off your bicycle?"

Jimmy—"No! I was trying to reach a top shelf by standing on some dictionaries, and they gave way."

Archibald—"I see — words failed you!"

Forest Preserves.

The Quebec Government is probably the leader in the New World in forest preservation. It plans to plant two pines or spruces for each one cut down, and has an elaborate patrol of its forests, including airplanes for fire detection.

In China it is a punishable offence for a man to wear a button, an embroidery or a decoration of rank superior to his own.

HE STOLE A RIDE.

But Rose to Honored Position as Railroad Employer.

The railways claim the loss of millions annually in unpaid fares from the gentry who consider the blind baggage or the open box car preferable to the day coach. The non-paying guests of the common carriers say that a brake-beam is as good for sight-seeing as an observation coach. They prefer cheating the company from the bumpers to being cheated by the company in the diner.

Not all such travelers are confirmed hoboes. Some are college students or farmers' sons seeing the continent on a summer holiday. One York County farmer lad tells of getting to sunny Southern California and return by the box car route without paying a penny. Once he was one of over fifty to drop off a freight in a wreck. The conductor, accepting the situation, rounded them all up and announced: "Gentlemen, knights of the road, we've given you a free ride; we're in trouble; help us out."' And they did. As a wrecking crew they were excellent. When the track was clear, the train crew turned the blind eye while all hopped aboard and continued their journey.

But whoever heard of a box car expert repaying the company with a lifetime of service? The exception is now discovered. Frank P. Mullen, formerly of Joyceville, Ont., who tells the Gananoque Reporter that he left home 43 years ago in a box car. He has since risen to become general superintendent of construction on one of the roads which involuntarily took him West. He came home in an automobile, scorning even the de luxe trains of his own Great Northern Railway.

All of which may present his comrades of the free rail ride with the motto: "Go and do thou likewise! If you cannot pay now, give the nation and the railways your best services."

Seaweed as a Food.

Scientists have been investigating the possibilities of seaweeds as producers of materials useful for food and other purposes.

The first experiments were made with the common "Irish moss," which is plentifully found along the coast of Nova Scotia. It yields a gelatinous substance which has long been in use for the sizing of paper and cloth, in the manufacture of soaps, paints, dyes and hair ointments, and in the preparation of certain medicines and foods.

It is found that the gelatine derived from this kind of seaweed serves admirably as a medium in which to pack fish that are otherwise too soft to "stand up" in cans. Gelatinous product called "agar-agar," derived from certain red seaweeds, which is used in making foods and confections. Also it is the best-known substance on which to grow "cultures" of bacteria, and medical laboratories and hospitals could hardly get along without supplies of it.

Recent experiments have proved that two species of seaweeds common on our Pacific coast yield agar-agar equal or superior to the imported article. Before long, therefore, we ought to be able to produce for ourselves all of it that we need.

It is found that only the red seaweeds yield gelatinous products useful for food or other purposes such as those above mentioned. They are not obtainable from the green species.

From the brown seaweeds is derived a substance called "aligin," which may, it is thought, become commercially important in the preparation of waterproof fabrics.

Candles In Mines.

The gold, diamond, and other mines of South Africa are enormous consumers of candles. According to the commercial year book for 1920 of the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce, these mines in the preceding twelve months used 9,917,716 pounds of paraffin ten-ounce candles. The bulk of these (8,218,367 lbs.) was consumed in the gold mines of the Rand. In the coal mines of the United States no candles are used, for fear of dust explosions, but a great many of them are burned in the Canadian metal mines. Even in the latter carbide lamps are preferred, and these have been replaced to some extent by electric lamps fed from small storage batteries. The battery is attached to the miner's back at the waist, the cord passing up behind and over his head to the lamp fixed above his forehead.

SHE TOOK HER MOTHER'S ADVICE

Now is in the Best of Health because she took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Kessock, Sask.—"My mother has taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and upon learning of my troubles advised me to try it, as I seemed all run down after the flu and had leucorrhoea very bad. I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Lydia E. Pinkham's Blood Medicine and used the Sanitive Wash also Dr. Brown's Capsules and Prescription and am much better in every way. I am willing for you to use my letter as a testimonial as I recommend your medicines."—Mrs. IRENE NELSON, Kessock, Sask.

It is not always in business that a woman is forced to give up her work on account of ill health. It is quite as often the woman who does her own work at home. When backaches and headaches drive out all ambition, when that bearing-down sensation attacks you, when you are nervous and blue, the one great help for such ailments is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

In the Good Old Days.

Down across the creek there were a hundred acres of bottom land that always laughed a harvest. Yet the market for surplus products was distant, so luxury and leisure were out of the question. And yet work wasn't drudgery.

Woods, hills, running streams, the open road, the sawmill and the gristmill, the path across the meadow—the miracle of the seasons, the sugar bush, the freshet that carried away the bridge, the first spring flowers peeping from the snow on the south side of rotting logs, the trees bursting into leaf, the hills white with blossoms of wild cherry and hawthorn, the Saturday afternoon when the boys could fish, the old swimming hole, the bathing of the little ones in the creek, the growing crops in the bottom land, bee trees and wild honey, coon hunts by moonlight, the track of deer down by the salt-lick, bears in the green corn, harvet time, hog-killing days, frost upon the pumpkin and fodder in the shock, wild turkeys in the clearing, revival meetings, spelling bees, debates in the log schoolhouse, barn raisings, dances in the new barn, quilting bees, colts to break, apple butter, soft soap, pickled pig's feet, smoked hams, side meat, shelled walnuts, coon skins on the barn door, winter and first fall of snow, boots to grease, harness to mend, back logs, hickory nuts, cider, a few books and all the other enchanting things that a country life, not too isolated, brings to every one of us who was born where the rain makes musical patter on the roof. Are any of these applicable to your memories of the days you spent on the farm? asks The Teller, a house organ of the Sterling Bank.

Vancouver's Ambition.

Vancouver's ambition to rival Montreal ultimately as a grain port may yet be realized. The officials of the Johnson line of Stockholm, in declining to accept a cargo of [illegible]0,000 British Columbia sleepers for the Sudan, wrote to the British Columbia authorities in London that all their tonnage in the North Pacific will be needed for the movement of grain, flour and other cargo from the Pacific coast via the Panama Canal. It will be remembered that the Johnson line, which has a fleet of motor ships, recently made the experiment of taking a cargo of Canadian wheat through the Panama Canal to London. It arrived in London in perfect condition and the company now hopes to carry on a permanent trade in this line.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Aero Cushion Inner Tire

Puncture Proof, rides easy as air .... See Them

TIRES at $14.50

D. B. CARBON REMOVER—Cleans your engine while running.

FREE LUBRICATION FOR YOUR SPRINGS—We furnish the oiled tape.

Keep your Windshield Clean SEE EZE. Get a sample tube.

Willard Service Station - GRAHAM'S GARAGE
Next Gibbard's Retail Furniture Store.

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Beautiful Designs, Large Variety to Choose From

No waiting for your Job as we have the Cards in stock. Call and look over our designs and leave your order.

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Covered Roasting Pans
Tea Kettles, Tea Pots,
Coffee Percolators,
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A Complete Assortment to Choose From

D. B. WILSON

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NEAR POST OFFICE

SEYMOUR BROS.' Boot Repair Shop. Try us for reliable workmanship and right prices. Come and see our special Men's Working and Boys' School Boots.

DOMINION ELECTIONS ACT

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON

To G. F. Ruttan, K.C.,
Returning Officer for the Electoral District of Lennox and Addington :

Take notice that I have appointed, and do hereby appoint Schuyler French, of the Township of Richmond, in the County of Lennox and Addington, Farmer, my Official Agent, under Section 78, of the "Dominion Election Act," and his Post Office address is R.M.D. No. 6, Napanee, Ontario, and all accounts for election expenses must be sent to him for settlement and payment.

Dated at Napanee, Ontario, this 21st day of November, 1921.

EDWARD JAMES SEXSMITH,
Candidate for Lennox and Addington.

XMAS GREETING CARDS

Large variety of Beautiful Designs to choose from.

No waiting for your Job, as we have the Cards in stock.

Call and look over our designs, and leave your order.

EXPRESS PRINTING HOUSE, NAPANEE.

VOTERS' LISTS, 1921

Municipality of Napanee, in the County of Lennox and Addington.

Notice is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in Section 9 of the Ontario Voters' Lists Act the copies required by said section to be so transmitted or delivered of the list, made pursuant to said Act, of all persons appearing by the last revised Assessment Roll of the said municipality to be entitled to vote in the said municipality at elections both for Members of the Legislative Assembly and at Municipal Elections, and at Municipal Elections only, but does not include those entitled to vote at Elections for Members of the Legislative Assembly only ; and that the said list was first posted up at my office, at Napanee, on the 9th day of November, 1921, and remains there for inspection.

And I hereby call upon all voters to take immediate proceedings to have any errors or omissions corrected according to law.

Dated at Napanee this 9th day of November, A.D., 1921.

W. A. GRANGE,
Clerk of the Municipality of the Town of Napanee.

NOTICE

Tenders addressed to the undersigned will be received, by Registered Mail only, up to 12 o'clock noon on Monday, December 12th, 1921, for the purchase of the buildings known as the Old Bay of Quinte Station Buildings and Freight Shed, together with approximately 3 acres and three quarters of an acre of lands located in the Village of Newburgh, Ontario.

The property will be available for possession on or about February 1st, 1922.

All tenders must be accompanied by an accepted cheque for the full amount of the offer, drawn on a Chartered Bank of Canada payable at par in Toronto to the order of the Treasurer, Canadian National Railways.

The buildings may be examined upon application to the Company's Agent at Newburgh on week days between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Plans showing the extent of the lands to be sold may also be seen upon application to the Company's Agents at Newburgh or Napanee.

Cheques will be returned to unsuccessful bidders.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

R. M. MITCHELL,
Right of Way and Property Commissioner, 9 Toronto Street, Toronto.

52-b

Special Discount of 5 per Cent.

on Coal, Flour, Feed and all Stock in Trade

Until further notice.

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Felt top Card Tables, $5.00—an ideal Xmas gift—GIBBARD'S.

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Extra Special Announcement

I have placed on sale, at greatly reduced prices, my entire $20,000 stock of DR GOODS, LADIES' AND MEN'S. AND CHILDREN'S WEAR to sell at and below cost prices.

A FEW OF OUR MANY STUNNING BARGAINS

LADIES' DEPARTMENT

Ladies' Fleece Lined Underwear, reg. $1.00, for 75c.
Union Underwear, reg. 75c. for 59c.
Ladies' Tricolette Waists, $5.00 for $3.59.
Ladies' Tricolette Waists,—$4.50, for $2.99.
Ladies' Tricolette Waists—$4.00, for $2.50.
Ladies' Sweaters, half price.
Ladies' Night Gowns, from 99c. up.
Ladies' Cotton Hose, 19c.
Ladies' Heavy Hose, $1.00.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Children's Underwear—25c up.
Children's Sweaters—less 50 per cent. off.
Children's Scarfs and Toques $1.35 per set.
Children's Toques—from 10c. up.
Boys' Suits—less 50 per cent.
Children's Hose—15c. up.
Ladies' Corsets from 79c. up.
Ladies' Skirts—50 per cent off.

MEN'S DEPARTMENT

Men's Handkerchiefs, 3 for 25c.
Men's Handkerchiefs, 2 for 25c.
Men's Underwear, fleece lined, 75c. and $1.00.
Men's Underwear, wool, 90c up.
Men's Socks, 5 pair for $1.00.
Men's Shirts, fine, 90c. up.
Men's Shirts, every day, 75c up.
Men's Suits, and Pants, less 50 per cent. off.
Men's Caps, less 50 per cent. off
Men's Sweaters, less 50 per cent. off.
Men's Ties, from 15c. up.

DRY GOODS and SMALLWEARS DEPARTMENT

Thread, 200 yards, 5c per spool
Mercerized, 10c. a spool.
Yarn for sweaters, not 7 for $1.00, but 8 big balls for $1.00.
Flannelette, 27 inch, colored, 15c.
Print, light, 15c.
Print, dark, 20c.
Cotton, grey, 10c. and 15c. per yard.
No. 1 Blankets, 12 x 4, $2.75.
No. 1 Blankets, 11 x 4, $2.25.
No. 1 Blankets, 10 x 4, $1.75.

M. MAKER, - Proprietor.

GRACE METH. CHURCH

A. J. TERRILL, B.A., B.D., Pastor.

Sunday, 10.30—Morning Worship.

Topic, "Sympathetic Leadership."

Sunday, 11.45—Sunday School and adult classes.

Sunday, 7.00 p. m.—Evening Worship.

Topic, "Under Present Social Conditions is the Golden Rule Workable."

Monday, 8.00—League meeting

Wednesday, 7.30—Prayer and praise service.

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Fresh Groceries each week. Quality is our first consideration in buying St. Lawrence Granulated Sugar. High grade flour. Our stock of Teas is now complete—high grade Teas are scarce, and are good buying now. We handle only high grade Coffee, and our sales are increasing.

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Electrical Goods !

Electric heaters, electric toasters, electric irons, Mazda electric lamps. All new goods at WILSON'S HARDWARE.

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Ladies, Attention !

We are this week offering a complete assortment of the finest Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Coats Suits, Dresses, Skirts, Blouses, Children's Dresses, etc. Low prices on all lines.. Drop in and look our stock over.

MRS. JOS. SAGAR,
Opposite Anderson's Garage.

—o—

Bazaar and Luncheon.

The Ladies' Aid Society of Trinity Church will hold their annual bazaar and luncheon in the church dining hall, on Friday, December 9th. The bazaar will open at 11 a.m. Luncheon served at 12 o'clock. Tickets, 50c. Home-made candy for sale. Also afternoon tea will be served.

—o—

"His Master's Voice" Records, now 85c.—at GIBBARD'S.

—o—

At H. W. Kelly's Grocery You Can get

Best breakfast bacon 34c. a lb, cream cheese (all sizes), fresh cranberries, also sweet potatoes, farmers' butter, new layer figs. oysters in sealers, new shelled almonds, also a large assortment of olives just in, bottles and gallon jars. Try Rola egg powder, substitute for eggs, for making cake, when eggs are so expensive. H. W. Kelly keeps it. Don't forget about your coffee, none can equal it (John Paisley's bleind). —at H. W. KELLY'S Grocery.

—o—

Awards for Typewriting.

The following awards in Typewriting have been made since September to pupils in the Commercial Room of the Collegiate Institute, writing sight matter for fifteen minutes, the number after each name indicating the number of net words per minute, ten words having been deducted for each error :—

Initial Credential Certificate—Edythe Baker 37, Edith Taverner 33, Bessie Woodcock 34.

Bronze Medal with Bar—Lily Morris 50, Marjorie Johnston 58, Edythe Baker 54, Edith Taverner 54.

Bronze Medal with Two Bars—Evelyn McKim 60, Lily Morris 60.

—o—

Absolute merit and merit alone is responsible for Tanlac's phenomenal and unprecedented success. Tanlac is sold in Napanee at Wallace's Drug Store, Limited, and by leading druggists everywhere.

—o—

Does Inland Revenue Act Apply to Indians on Reserve ?

Does the Inland Revenue Act apply in the case of Indians residing on the reservation ? If it does not then the Indians cannot be prosecuted under the Act. This question has arisen in the case of the prosecution of David S. Brant, accused of having a still in his possession, and of Levi Claus accused of having a quantity of mash. The counsel for the defence, Messrs. E. J. Butler, of Belleville, and W. S. Herrington, of Napanee, claim that the Indians are immune to the Act's operations. The Inland Revenue Department is represented by Crown Attorney Carnew. Magistrate Bedford has enlarged the case until December 9th.

—o—

Entered Into Rest.

There entered into rest Sunday, November 20th, 1921, William Henry Brandon, in his seventy-second year, at his late residence, Violet, Ont. Deceased had been ill of pneumonia but five days previous to his death, and his sudden passing came as a shock to his relatives and friends. All that medical skill and loving hands could do was of no avail, and while surrounded by sorrowing relatives, the spirit took its flight about three o'clock on Sunday afternoon. He leaves besides ihs widow, one daughter, Mrs. Walter Scott, and one grand daughter, Mrs. John Williams, Violet, Ont. ; also one sister and two brothers survive, Mrs. John Grange, Sr., Selby ; James, of Morven ; and David, of Fort Bragg, California. The funeral, which was largely attended, was held on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, from the Standard church, Violet, and was conducted by the Pastor, Rev. M. Tomlison, who preached an impressive sermon from Heb. 9 : 27.

—o—

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

DO YOU KNOW

that because of the Deltor, enclosed with Butterick Patterns and with Butterick Patterns only, you buy ¼ to 1½ yard less, a saving of 50c. to $10 on material for every frock ?

DO YOU KNOW

that the Deltor guides you in putting your garment together so that you attain the elusive fit, drape and finish of an expert ?

BEFORE you plan a single new thing—come in and select from the latest Parisian fashions. The Deltor simplifies the making of the most intricate gowns and suggests the correct fabrics.

JAMES WALTERS,
MERCHANT TAILOR.

ST ANDREW'S CHURCH

Rev. A. J. Wilson, B. A., B. D., pastor.

10.30—Morning service.

11.45—Sunday school and bible classes.

7.00—Evening service.

Wednesday, 7.30 — Mid-week meeting for prayer and bible study.

S. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH

Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M. A., Vicar.

Services of S. Mary Magdalene Church :

8.00—Holy Communion.
10.30—Morning Prayer.
12.00—Sunday School.
7.00—Evening prayer.
Wednesday, 7.30 — Congregational meeting.

Aladdin Lamps,

2 styles, stand and hanging, for sale by FRED RUSSELL, Selby P. O. 1-bp

—o—

A Successful Year in Business.

Messrs. Seymour Bros., shoe repairers, last week concluded their first year in business in Napanee. From a very small beginning they have built up a nice business by careful workmanship and fair dealing.

—o—

Bread Baking Prize Winners.

At the bread baking contest, held on December 1st at the Gibbard Retail Store, ninety loaves were entered. Bread was sent in from many miles around, one loaf coming from a town over 170 miles away. The crusty contestants were all so good to look upon that it was with difficulty that the judges were able to select the three prize winning loaves. The first prize was won by Mrs. Ed. Kaylor, Napanee, R.M.D. No. 1 ; second, Mrs. C. W. Conway, Napanee ; and third, Mrs. Walter Russell, Napanee. The bread was turned over to the local Women's Institute who sold it on the premises. The proceeds, $16.00, went into the treasury of that organization.

—o—

Experimental Aerial Service from Halifax to Newfoundland about December 10th.

A trip by aeroplane from Halifax to Newfoundland is being arranged for about the tenth of December, and the Department has been asked to encourage the venture by despatching a letter mail from Halifax on the flight in question. It has agreed to co-operate in this way provided those sending the mail matter assume the risk. The requirements for this mail are : (1). "By Aerial Mail" to be prominently written on the address side of the envelope ; (2). The usual four cent postage for a one-ounce letter to be affixed on the addres side of the envelope ; (3). Additional postage stamps to the value of THIRTY CENTS to be placed on the addressed side of the envelope, in payment of the special charge for transmission by the aerial service which has been fixed by those making the flight.

—o—

Public Largely to Blame for Delay to or MisDelivery of Mail.

Whenever delay to, or misdelivery of, a letter occurs, the sender or the addressee is prone to adversely criticize the post office. Frequently, however, the delay or misdelivery is due to the carelessness of the public, in failing to properly address the mail matter in question. During three days this month, 128,300 pieces of incorrectly and insufficiently addressed mail matter were handled at 55 of the larger post offices. This is a daily average of 42,800 for the 55 offices, or at the rate of 16,000,000 for a year of 365 days. Think of the number of postal clerks engaged in handling this misdirected mail, who could, if the general public were more careful, be used to give better service in other lines. Much trouble is due to careless writing, to the use of a pencil in writing the address, and to failure to give the proper street address or to keep mailing lists up to date. With the Christmas season at hand, bringing immense quantities of mail to be dealt with, it will be necessary that the public adopt more careful methods in the preparation of its mail matter, if the daily average of misdirected mail is not to amount to an overwhelming figure. In this connection the following points to be observed are pointed out : prepay postage fully, address plainly and fully, place name and address of sender on all mail matter, carefully pack and wrap all articles sent by parcel post, but do not seal the parcels as sealed parcels are subject to letter rate of postage, mail Christmas parcels early, insure valuable parcels.

—o—

See our display of Xmas gifts. Furniture that will give years of service.—GIBBARD'S.

TRINITY METH. CHURCH

Pastor—Rev. S. J. Shorey, D. D.

Dr. Shorey will conduct the services at 10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m.

There will be a Song Service in the evening. Some familiar hymns will be thrown upon a screen and sung by all.

The Sunday school and bible class at close of morning service.

Monday, 7.30—Young People's Union.

Wednesday, 7.30 — Mid-week service.

New Barber Shop and Tobacco Store.

Mr. A. L. McDonald has reopened the shop formerly owned by Mr. Paul Killorin, and will be pleased to receive a share of your patronage.

—o—

SONG SERVICE

Next Sunday evening in Trinity church there will be a congregational song service in the auditorium commencing at a quarter to seven o'clock. By the use of the lantern familiar hymns and songs will be thrown on the screen, and a profitable and pleasant half hour should be enjoyed

—o—

The Military Dance.

"B" Company Frontenac Regiment and the Royal Signal Corps gave their first dance in the armouries on Friday evening last. The officers in charge of the arrangements laid their plans carefully and everything in the armouries was well arranged for the convenience and pleasure of the guests. The decoration scheme was well thought out and made an extremely pretty setting for an enjoyable dance. Lunch was served at midnight by the Boy Scouts, and taken altogether the dance was a splendid success, although the weather, no doubt, kept many from a distance away.

—o—

Pyrex, glass, ovenwares, a nice assortment of different articles, DAVY & ALLISON.

—o—

THE GREAT LAKES.

Mountains, Plains and Valleys Exist Under Water.

The mysterious disappearance in Lake Superior, during recent years, of many vessels, never afterward heard of, has cause mariners to make a study of that sheet of water, with numerous soundings, in order to locate submerged and uncharted rocks.

Not very long ago the magnificent steam yacht of William L. Harkness, a Standard Oil multi-millionaire, ran upon one of these rocks, a "pinnacle" rising to within five feet of the surface, and sank, though all on board were saved.

The water area of the five great lakes, taken together, is equal to that of the Mediterranean. Lake Superior, the largest of them, is a veritable fresh-water sea, covering 31,200 square miles, with 1,500 miles of shore line and a maximum depth of 1,008 feet.

Strange though it may seem, only 20,000 years ago the Great Lakes did not exist. A mighty river, an upper extension of the St. Lawrence, flowed from the neighborhood of Duluth southeastward to what is now Lake Ontario, thence pouring through the present valley of the St. Lawrence to the sea. Its north bank was the present highlands along the north shore of Lake Huron, and its south bank was a high ridge which now runs (submerged) across Lake Huron in a southeasterly direction, rising 400 feet above the general level of the bottom.

Since that early day all that region has been slowly tilted toward the southwest, the north end of Lake Michigan being uplifted and the south end correspondingly depressed. As a result of this geologic change the greater St. Lawrence ceased to flow, being unable to reach Lake Ontario on account of the altered level, and the waters thus impounded spread over the surrounding country, forming the Great Lakes.

The water dammed up in this way sought the lowest levels in the landscape, and the biggest hole became Lake Superior. Lake Erie is shallowest—a flat plain not much below the level of the surrounding land, except for a marked depression directly south of the west end of Lake Ontario.

If one could take a sponge the size of the moon, soak up with it all the water in the Great Lakes, and squeeze it out into the Atlantic Ocean, it would be found that the floor of Lake Ontario is a broad valley continuous with the St. Lawrence Valley, having a breadth of thirty to forty miles and bounded on the south side by precipitous cliffs.

The floor of Lake Huron would present the appearance of a plain, with a range of hills (already mentioned) running across it from northwest to southeast. To the southwest of this range is now the shallow part of the lake; the deep part is northeast of the range.

It would be found that the floor of Lake Michigan is divided into two basins, separated by a high plateau across the middle, the northern part being considerably deeper than the southern.

He Had.

A doctor, on stepping out of his motor-car, was accosted by a seedy-looking individual, who asked: "Have you got such a thing as an old shirt?"

"Yes," replied the doctor, "I've got it on!"

More British Gold.

The importance of gold production within the Empire gives additional interest to the fact that during the past quarter the gold mines of Ontario produced $3,734,345 — the highest quarter's output in the history of gold mining in that province.

Indians associated the beaver with the creation of the world and would not kill it.

—o—

Snow shoes, skates, and hand sleighs for Xmas gifts at DAVY & ALLISON'S.

—o—

Order your Xmas Greeting Cards now, from Express Printing House. Choice designs, reasonable prices.

Masters & Tierney

Undertakers

Motor and Horse Equipment

'Phones :
Office 30. Residence 145.

Wallpaper

New season's designs now in stock.

Come and select your requirements while we have a full stock.

All our new papers are 22 inches in width, which makes less matching and fewer joins.

WINDOW SHADES.
POLES, TRIMMINGS.

CORNER CENTRE AND MILL STREETS

8-tf

EMPIRE CAFE

John St., Napanee

Breakfast, 6.30.
Dinner, 11.30 to 2.30.
Supper, 5.30 to 7.30.

Lunches at all hours.

Special Price for Meals 45 Cents.

Meals by the week, $6.00.

FIRST-CLASS COOKING
GOOD SERVICE

We sell Combination Meal Tickets $5.50 worth for $5.00.

WONDERLAND

For entertainment of the better sort.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

Special Attraction—Wm. Farnum in his best picture, "THE SCUTTLERS."

Also a 2-reel Larry Semon Comedy, "THE GROCERY CLERK"

Also next episode of our new serial, "THE SKYRANGER."

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

Don't miss this one. Wesley "Freckles" Barry, in one of the best pictures of the year, "DINTY."

Also next episode of "THE DIAMOND QUEEN."

And a 2-reel Hall Room Boys Comedy.

MONDAY and TUESDAY

Big Double Show

Select Pictures present their special feature, "OUT OF THE SNOWS."

Also "A LITTLE CHILD SHALL LEAD THEE," in 6 parts.

And a 2-reel Capitol Comedy.

REGULAR ADMISSION

GEO. TUSTIN, Prop.

BROWN'S BARBER SHOP

Formerly J. N. Osborne's

First - Class Service

18 Years Experience

Cigars and Tobacco.

FORD BATTERY SERVICE

We specialize in Battery work of all descriptions, and have the most up-to-date charging and repairing equipment. Bring your Batteries to us for winter storage.. We will keep them and turn them back to you in the Spring fully charged and ready for another year's service. We are distributors of the famous Exide Battery, the most reliable and best battery on the market.

PAUL & SMITH
FORD. DEALERS.

LUMBER SPECIAL

IF YOU WISH TO BUILD A
NEW HOME or FARM BUILDINGS
You Should Consult Us.

During the next few weeks prices for Lumber and Labour will be lower than next spring

Plans and Estimates Free

Mixed Car Lots of Building Supplies at Lowest Prices you can obtain.

W. D. MIDMER,

'Phones 14, 123. NAPANEE, ONT.

STRAND - THEATRE

The Home of Perfect Pictures

No Waits. Clean and Comfortable.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7th and 8th

A programme of highest quality. "Lewis Stone" and "Alice Hollister" in a 6-reel super attraction, "MILESTONES."

William Duncan and Edith Johnson, in episode No. 4, of "FIGHTING FATE."

THURSDAY, 8th—Our first Country Store Contest—8 Big Free Prizes—Are you lucky ? Come and see.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9th and 10th

A super attraction in six gripping reels, "TALE OF TWO WORLDS."

And a 2-reel CHARLIE CHAPLIN Comedy.

MONDAY and TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12th and 13th

Another of those famous Double Programmes

"Thomas Meighen" in a 6-reel picture, "THE KENTUCKIANS."

"Dorothy Gish" in a 5-reel Comedy Drama, "LITTLE MISS REBELLION."

Also a Screen Magazine.

Show starts at 7 and 9 p.m.

Prices, 10c. and 15c.

Genuine

BAYER

Aspirin

Nothing Else is Aspirin—say "Bayer"

Warning! Unless you see name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting Aspirin at all. Why take chances?

Accept only an unbroken "Bayer" package which contains directions worked out by physicians during 21 years and proved safe by millions for Colds, Headache, Earache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Neuritis, Lumbago, and Pain. Made in Canada.

All druggists sell Bayer Tablets of Aspirin in handy tin boxes of 12 tablets, and in bottles of 24 and 100. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

NEWS TOPICS OF WEEK

Important Events Which Have Occurred During the Week.

The Busy World's Happenings Carefully Compiled and Put Into Handy and Attractive Shape for the Readers of Our Paper — A Solid Hour's Enjoyment.

TUESDAY.

Belfast City is once more quiet.

London bus workers decide not to strike.

Three big naval powers agree on Hughes' ratio.

Stanislaus Zbyszko defeated Ed. ("Strangler") Lewis.

Model School football team beat U. T. S. by 10 to 6.

The princes of Rajputana welcome the Prince of Wales.

Earl Beatty and Lord Byng are welcomed in Toronto.

Sir James Craig will make statement to Ulster House.

H. C. Beckett, well-known wholesale grocer, dies at Hamilton.

Sinn Fein oppose Lloyd George's trip to the arms conference.

Lady Byng charms an audience of women journalists in Toronto.

The post office announces a trial aerial mail to Newfoundland.

France is opposed to giving Germany invitation to conference.

Manitoba may have referendum on Government liquor dispensaries.

It is reported that German plants are still engaged in making arms.

Walter Goyne, dog Derby racer, drowned with team in moose Lake.

John Kennedy, vice-president, Grain Growers, tells of dismissal of R. C. Henders.

Canada makes a good showing at the International Live Stock Exhibition, Chicago.

Their Majesties gratefully accept Canadians' congratulations on Princess Mary's betrothal.

Police in Detroit are hunting for George Veshege, an employe of the dry goods firm of Ernest Kern Company, who disappeared with $25,000 belonging to the firm.

WEDNESDAY.

Turco-Italian negotiations reach deadlock.

Ulster rejects the proposals for an Irish union.

Collapse of New York theatre kills seven people.

China won further concessions at the conference.

German delegates are in London to seek moratorium.

Valuable court records destroyed by rats in Montreal.

The Seditious Meetings Act is being applied in India.

York County Council hears report on road construction.

Japan drops demand for larger percentage on navy ratio.

The Grand Valley Railway, owned by Brantford, shows a profit.

Lord Byng pleads for shorter speeches and sets the example.

Sir James Craig says overtures for an Irish settlement are impossible.

The Prince of Wales is to be colonel-in-chief of Toronto Regiment.

The Canadian naval squadron will sail for the West Indies on Dec. 10.

Ex-Mayor David Bean of Waterloo, owner of a newspaper, dies, aged 70.

Resignations of 87 teachers accepted by New Westminster School Board.

George Howell, a returned soldier, and his 14-year-old son perished in a fire in Chatham, Ont.

Prince Rene, of Bourbon Parma, brother of the ex-Empress Zita, will enter business in the United States.

British delegation admits that Lloyd George's visit to Washington may terminate the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

THURSDAY.

Sinn Fein leaders weary of stay in London.

Irish truce will collapse if negotiations fail.

Lord Mount Stephen dies at his home in Britain.

Wreckage of the barge Pennington picked up near Oswego.

A British column was cut-up on the Afghan frontier.

The Prince of Wales goes wild boar hunting in India.

Ottawa is to have a new hockey anda skating stadium.

French authorities formally hands over Adana to the Turks.

The British Government are drawing up new Irish proposals.

The janitor of a school at Niagara Falls faces a serious charge.

Balfour and Hughes are to mediate between Japan and China.

A supposed robber attempts to carry off Welland young woman.

A woman at Toronto confesses to giving drugs to her three children.

Charles W. Miller identified by two St. David's girls as their assailant.

Five million pounds said to be pledged to develop Pictou oil shales.

The boys of Toronto are to have city council modelled on regular body.

U. of T. juniors tied Aura Lee, 4-4, in the opening game of the S. P. A. series.

Vincenzo Castiglione's body found near Stoney Creek, with bullet wounds.

The Michigan-Ontario Baseball League will meet at Buffalo next Tuesday.

Four United States army aviators were killed during air drill at Lawton, Okla.

Chippawa Power Canal excavation completed, canal ready in about three weeks.

Tex Rickard is considering a match between Fred. Fulton and Jack Dempsey.

Japan insists she must keep her troops in Manchuria, owing to operations of bandits.

John Culto, of Buffalo, an Italian, was shot and stabbed at Welland. It is thought he will recover.

Two barges sank with six men aboard off Navesink. They were in tow of the tug Neptune from Norfolk to Boston.

FRIDAY.

Chino-Jap conversations begin.

Grimsby will have artificial ice by Dec. 20.

Japan refuses to endorse Hughes' naval formula.

First ballots in general election were cast to-night.

"Mike" McTigue outpointed "Jeff" Smith in New York.

Turks cancel all privileges to Christian minorities.

Draft of new proposals on Irish issue sent to Sinn Fein.

Kitchener will hold Canadian Electrical exhibition in May.

British Liberals are making overtures to the Labor party.

The United States may bring C. W. Morse back from Europe.

A man dies in a Toronto hospital from drinking wood alcohol.

Allies considering relief for Germany on reparation payments.

Bluebeard of Gambais, France, enters an appeal against sentence.

Albert Ritchie, Ford Motor Co. foreman, of Ford, electrocuted.

Nakastakon, Manitoba's oldest woman, a Cree, dies at 114 years.

British war mother arrives in Toronto and is greeted by veterans.

Three people were injured when two street cars collide in Toronto.

Hamilton soccer clubs want the O. F. A. to make a residence ruling.

University of Toronto experiments with course in zoology for women only.

Spring water supply in London sufficient for domestic use for many years.

Dog teams to be used to take ballot boxes and papers to northern Manitoba.

Princess Stephanie of Hohenlohe was robbed of a large quantity of jewels, etc.

Rev. Father Theobald Spetz, ex-president of St. Jerome's College, Kitchener, is dead.

Niagara district municipalities recommend taking over of the N., St. C. & T. Railway by the Hydro.

For the first time in forty years the International Association of Fairs and Expositions have decided to forsake Chicago, and voted unanimously to hold the 1922 meeting in Toronto.

SATURDAY.

Japan practically agrees to naval formula.

Highfield, N.B., hunter, aaccidentally kills himself.

Damase Racine, M.P.P. for Russell, Ont., is dead.

An 18-months-old baby dies at Toronto after eating pills.

Optimism prevails at Washington over conference work.

Charles W. Morse wires willingness to return to U. S.

Premier Briand reaches Paris after trip to United States.

A Toronto man casts first ballot in the Dominion election.

London piano merchant dies suddenly on a business call.

Kemptville now lighted with Hydro power from High Falls.

Frank Bull and Bert Schneider boxed ten rounds to a draw.

An epidemic of mysterious barn fires occurring at Maple, Ont.

St. Andrew's defeated Parkdale by 1 to 0 in S. P. A. junior game.

A gas well of good promise struck at Point Abino, near Bridgeburg.

The Toronto High School relay team was second at the Buffalo meet.

Brantford M.-O. League baseball club is reorganized with new capital.

Many new teams seek admittance to Ontario Ladies' Basketball League.

All members of new Alberta Government but one elected by acclamation.

Billions of crowns' worth of damage done by Vienna workmen in a riot.

The driver of the auto blamed for death of Milton McCullough, at Toronto.

Veterans object to proposal to bury an unknown Canadian soldier at Ottawa.

Rev. W. H. Jones will be elevated to the Bardic chair at the Toronto Eisteddfod.

Two constables killed by poison in attempt of Sinn Fein captives to break prison.

After an absence of ten years a South African millionaire son was located at Lake Charles, La.

Six men and one woman, with a baby in her arms, were aarrested at Malone, N.Y.; $6,000 worth of made-in-Canada whiskey was confiscated.

MONDAY.

Powers offer to relinquish areas in China.

The British Columbia Legislature prorogued.

Collapse of Irish negotiations is now expected.

Petrolea captured the O. R. F. U. intermediate title.

Franklin Read, Brantford, dies suddenly in his car.

Argonauts are senior football champions of Canada.

Term of Lieut.-Governor Grant of Nova Scotia has expired.

Japan to bargain to halt United States building naval forts.

Toronto Welshmen enthrone bard with traditional ceremonies.

Woman fatally shot by masked robber near Titus Station, Que.

Granites won the S. P. A. senior trophy, beating Aura Lee 4 to 2.

Sterling is quoted at Toronto at $4.41½; at New York at $4.01½.

Arbuckle will stand a new trial for manslaughter, the jury disagreeing.

Vicar-General de la Durantaye of Montreal archdiocese dies suddenly.

Mr. John Drynan, former president of W. A. Murray & Co., Toronto, is dead.

W. A. Adams, young Amherstburg farmer, clubbed and robbed of $2,500.

Ex-Mayor Benson McNichol, of Woodstock, prominent architect, is dead.

Man, asleep in sleigh going to market killed by train at Machinonge, Que.

The Irish Parliament sticks to its demand for Irish unity and refuses allegiance.

United States Congress opened today. President Harding will send his message to-morrow.

Department of Education, Toronto, orders investigation into alleged frauds at examinations.

People Injured In Riots.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Dec. 5.—Several persons were injured Friday when the police with drawn sabres dispersed a demonstration staged before Government House by Communists protesting against the conviction for murder in the United States of the Italians Sacco and Vanzetti.

The police acted when the Communist orators began to use violent expressions against the United States.

Rhodes Scholar for Illinois.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.—R. H. Snow of Halifax, N. S., a Harvard student has been chosen Rhodes scholar for the state of Illinois.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

E. J. POLLARD.

Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 5c. per line for insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10c. per line each insertion.

E. & J. HARDY & CO.

Advertising Contractors and News Correspondents

Fleet St., London, E.C., England.

A file of this paper can be seen free of charge by visitors to London, to whom advice gratis will be given, if required.

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MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES

OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street, Napanee

26m

J. M. SIMPSON,

Barrister-at-Law.

Law office over Hydro Electric Store,

Dundas St. Napanee, Ont.

BEVERLEY R. SIMPSON, B.A.

Barrister-at-Law.

57 Queen St., West

TORONTO

Catarrhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. Catarrhal Deafness requires constitutional treatment. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is a constitutional remedy. Catarrh Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced, your hearing may be destroyed forever. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system, thus reducing the inflammation and restoring normal conditions.

Circulars free. All druggists.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

DELAY IN CONFERENCE

Three-day Halt Was Called at Washington.

Break Was Considered Essential So That Delegates Could Review Work Accomplished, and Japanese Want to Consult Home Government — Situation In Various Problems Now Pressing for Solution.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5. — With final decisions on every important problem still in suspense, the Washington Conference has entered upon a three-day breathing spell.

Arthur J. Balfour, Britain, has gone to New York; Senator Albertini, Italy, left for the same destination, and Senator Sarraut, France, is visiting Niagara Falls. Not until Wednesday morning will all the delegations again be at full strength for the resumption of the proceedings.

Meantime the Shantung inner conferences continue and the various sub-committees also will function.

The three-day break in the main business of the conference is held to be essential, not only to enable the Japanese envoys to consult with their home Government, but also to give all the delegations an opportunity of reviewing the work accomplished in the past three weeks. Nearly every item in the agenda has been under review, the present status of the various problems being as follows:

Capital ship ratio—Japan withholding acceptance of the 5-5-3 standard until the questions of Pacific fortifications, Manchuria and Shantung are settled in her favor.

Submarines—Balfour is still fighting for the complete abolition of the submarine, but is making no headway.

Auxiliary craft—Experts have not yet got together on the Hughes plan.

Naval holiday — British technical objections to the suspension of all naval construction work for ten years still under consideration.

Franco-Italian ratio of naval strength — No formal negotiations yet. General indications are that although France may demand a fleet equal to Japan's, two-fifths of the capital ship strength of the United States and Great Britain will be accepted.

A general agreement has been reached that the present conference cannot limit land armies.

No general agreement has been reached on any one big problem. Four sub-committees have been appointed and are dealing with the following questions:

Customs—Agreement on Sir Robert Borden's plan to grant China a 7½ per cent. ad valorem tariff is held up by Japan's insistence that it shall not be more than 5 per cent.

Extra-territoriality — Commission to be appointed to investigate on the spot the administration of justice in China.

Wireless—Technical committee to go to Pekin to decide question of wave lengths. It may be asked to report also on the feasibility of handing over foreign stations to China. It is agreed that no commercial use shall be made of the legation stations in Pekin, provided the Chinese furnish equally efficient means for communication.

Leased territories—France's conditional offer to restitute her holdings withdrawn because Japan will not leave Manchuria and Britain will not give up Koolong and Hong Kong.

Representatives of the United States, Britain, Japan, France and Italy are negotiating a general agreement or undertstanding in regard to the Pacific, which shall take the place of the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

Direct negotiations between China and Japan have begun in Washington with diplomatic representatives of the United States and Britain sitting in. Japan is fighting for joint control with China of the Kiachow railway and mines. China insists on the unconditional restitution of all Shantung territory and properties. No progress yet made.

British Officers Arrested.

BELFAST, Dec. 5.—During evolutions of the "Republican Army" at Kilreekil, Galway, on Saturday, in the presence of "Chief of Staff Mulcahy," five British officers engaged in photographing the scenes were arrested by order of Mulcahy.

They were deprived of their arms and cameras and films, and then liberated.

The protests of the officers were met by the reply that their action was a distinct breach of the truce.

Auto Carries Six Persons to Death.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 5.—Six persons—two men, two women and two babies—were drowned Sunday afternoon when the automobile in which they were driving toward Toledo went over a high embankment on the River road, two miles beyond Waterville, eight miles from this city, and dropped into the Erie Canal.

The overturned car and its victims were found by Will Ishm, a farmer. None of the victims have so far been identified.

DEADLOCK IN IRELAND.

Sinn Fein Again Rejects Proposals of Government.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Premier Lloyd George hurried back to London from Chequers Court Sunday to receive the report of the representatives of the Dail Eireann on the latest proposals of the British Government respecting the Irish settlement. In the conference between the British Ministers and the Sinn Fein delegates, which followed, the Premier and his colleagues were informed that the proposals were not acceptable. They had been given full consideration by the Dail Eireann at Dublin, but no way had been found to reconcile the differences which had arisen.

The future is not considered promising. The members of the special committee of the British Government who took part in the original conference are to meet for the purpose, it is believed, of taking some definite action. Unless an agreement is reached at once at another meeting with the Irish delegates, it is understood that the Government will not submit its proposals to Sir James Craig. The Ulster Premier will speak at Belfast this week, and if no proposals have reached him by that time, will announce the negotiations ended.

Eamonn de Valera, who was present during the consideration of the British proposals at Dublin, spoke significantly at Galway Sunday, declaring: "Freedom has never been won without sacrifice; the country must be prepared now to face sacrifices as it has been in the past."

There is this to be said about the situation: that the Sinn Fein representatives are still in London, and Mr. Lloyd George has on many previous occasions shown himself capable of overcoming what appeared to be an almost insurmountable barrier. No official word has yet been given out that an end has come to the negotiations.

WAS SHOT BY BANDITS.

Kingston Man Able to Save Large Sum of Money.

KINGSTON, Ont., Dec. 5.—Charles Donoghue, grain merchant, was shot by one of two bandits who held him up at six forty-five Saturday night, just after he had put his auto in his garage, at the rear of his home, 80 Wellington street. The man who did the shooting, and his pal, escaped. Mr. Donoghue was hit with a bullet from a 32-calibre revolver. It came within a couple of inches of his heart, and then took a downward course towards his spine. He is in the Hotel Dieu Hospital in a serious condition, but it is believed that he will recover.

Mr. Donoghue had just closed the door of his garage and was making for the rear door of his house, a distance of forty feet from the garage, when a flashlight was turned on him and he saw two men, each with a loaded revolver pointed at him. "Get back into that garage," one of the men said in a gruff voice, but Mr. Donoghue did not obey the command, and at this, one of the bandits fired at him and the other hit him over the head with a club. Mr. Donoghue had $1,000 in his pocket and the men were after it. He called for help, and when his sister rushed to the door to see what was the matter, the two bandits ran away, not taking time to relieve their victim of his money.

In spite of the bullet wound and the blow he received on the head, Mr. Donoghue was able to stagger into the house, where he was given first aid and then rushed to the hospital. Police were immediately called, but the bandits had ample time to make their escape. Just a few weeks ago burglars made an attempt to blow open the safe at his place of business, and for this reason Mr. Donoghue was afraid to leave his money at the office and, as the banks were closed, he was compelled to take the money to his home.

ARBUCKLE STILL SAFE.

Jury Failed to Agree Rregarding Guilt of "Fatty."

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—After 44 hours of deliberation the Arbuckle jury filed into Judge Louderback's court at 10 minutes after 12 Sunday afternoon, announced it could not agree upon a verdict, and was discharged.

Arbuckle will be tried again on Jan. 9, 1922.

August Fritze, foreman of the panel, announced that "many, many ballots" had been taken and that the last ballot showed 10 to 2. The jurors, questioned after their discharge, declared that, had it not been for Mrs. Helen Hubbard, they would have returned in ten minutes with a verdict of not guilty.

Mrs. Hubbard voted for conviction on every ballot, they declared. "She said she would vote 'guilty' till the end of the chapter," said one of the jurors.

Maharg Leaves Martin.

REGINA, Sask., Dec. 5. — Hon. J. A. Maharg, Minister of Agriculture in the Provincial Government, announced his resignation from the Cabinet in a telegram to a Regina paper on Saturday. He gives as his reason the speech made by Premier Martin in Regina Thursday evening, when the Premier attacked the Progressive platform.

Premier Martin said that Mr. Maharg had telephoned him his resignation. He had no comment to make pending the receipt of the formal letter of resignation.

Killed by Gas.

OTTAWA, Dec. 5.—Miss Nancy Patterson, aged 44, daughter of the Hon. J. C. Patterson, former Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, was found dead in her apartments here Sunday with the gas jets fully turned on. She has been employed in the Parliamenary Library here for the past fifteen years.

Finlander Shot Himself.

TIMMMINS, Ont., Nov. 21.—Using a hunting rifle, Jack Kukkonen, a Finlander, committed suicide, three miles from Connaught, by shooting himself through the breast. He resided by himself and practically nothing is known regarding him.

Valuable Coats Stolen.

NORTH BAY, Ont., Nov. 21.—A haul of $4,500 worth of coats was made by a thief, or thieves, who broke into P. Adams' furnishing store. No insurance was carried on the coats. The only clues left by the burglars were a pinchbar and a bag.

TORONTO'S CRIME WAVE

Thieves Were Unusually Busy Over the Week-end.

Taxi-Driver Thwarted Bandits Who Attempted to Hold Him Up on a Rosedale Bridge — Small Burglaries Were Committed But Thieves Did Not Get Large Sums of Money In Any Instance.

TORONTO, Dec. 5.—One hold-up, that of a taxicab driver, and several burglaries in various parts of the city, were reported to the police over the week-end. Both jewelry and cash were among the loot taken by the housebreakers.

While going over Rosedale Ravine Bridge on Saturday night at a late hour, a taxi driver, named Brasher, said that he was held up by armed men, who attempted to rob him. He was halfway across the bridge and when the men in question, who were walking from the opposite direction, halted in the path of the car, Brashed slowed up, meanwhile eyeing the men suspiciously. As the car came to a standstill, one of the thugs leaped upon the running-board, and poking a gun at Brasher, ordered him to hold up his hands and alight from the car. Instead, Brasher pressed the accelerator. The car shot forward. The second thug jumped from the middle of the bridge to escape being run down. The man with the gun was thrown from the running-board, and Brasher did not stop to inquire if he was injured.

A woman reported that two young men snatched her purse, containing $13, while she was standing at the corner of Amelia and Parliament streets, Saturday night, then made off.

A citizen reported having his pocket relieved of $72, while boarding a street car at Queen and Yonge streets, Saturday night.

A small amount of jewelry was taken from a house on Glendonwynne road sometime during Saturday night, or early Sunday morning, while the occupants of the place were sleeping.

Fourteen dollars was stolen from a house at 245 Fairview avenue.

Thieves broke into a store at 31 Queen street west, over the week-end, and stole a large quantity of cigars and cigarettes.

TOO MANY HUSBANDS.

Chicago Woman Was Married Sixteen Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5. — Federal agents broke up Mrs. Helen Drexler's matrimonial Government allotment plan just as she was making plans to marry her seventeenth husband in three years, according to her story Saturday to Capt. Thomas L. Porter, of the U. S. Secret Service. By listing as the son of each husband, the little boy born from her second experience in matrimony, she added $5 a month extra to the flood of allotment cheques she received from the Government, she said. Federal officials calculated she had received $500 a month.

"I was working in Boston when I met Wilfrid Taylor," she related. "The draft got him, and soon after landing in France he was killed."

Mrs. Drexler's brother was also killed in action overseas. Her little boy is Wilfrid Taylor's son.

"I had to go to work or get married. Several months afterwards my husband joined the navy, so I got two allotment cheques. John Kelly, of the Brooklyn navy yard, was the next. I left him and married another sailor.

"Dear me, I can't remember all the names. Finally, I came to Chicago and married three sailors in quick succession. Albert Drexler, a Camp Grant soldier, was the sixteenth. I had a sailor picked out for the next, but your agents arrested me."

Rejects Curzon's Offer.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—A British Government "white paper" issued Saturday night regarding the recent negotiations with an Egyptian delegation on the abandonment of the British protectorate over Egypt, shows, as had been previously indicated, that the Egyptians rejected the proposals of Lord Curzon, the Foreign Secretary, chiefly owing to the military provisions. The reply of the Egyptian delegation stated that the proposals reserved to Great Britain the right to maintain her military forces at all times throughout Egypt, and to control communications, which "constitutes occupation pure and simple, destroys every idea of independence and suppresses respecting Soudan were unacceptable, as they failed to guarantee to Egypt the sovereignty of Soudan and her control of the Nile.

Died In His Car.

BRANTFORD, Ont., Dec. 5.—Franklin Read, son of Frank Read, local real estate man, was found dead in his car on King street on Saturday night. He had been afflicted with rheumatism of the heart and without warning the heart ceased action. Read, intending to go to Hamilton, had his car's gasoline tank filled at a King street station, and was waiting for a chum. Not until another driver desired Read to move up to allow his car in, was it found that Read had expired. He was about twenty years old.

Hurt In Auto Collision.

LONDON, Ont., Dec. 5.—Mrs. Wells, an elderly lady, residing at 221 Talbot street, was seriously and perhaps, fatally injured, when two motor cars collided at the corner of York and Waterloo streets, at 11.45 Sunday night. Mrs. Wells was riding with W. Darch, of Inkerman street, and a number of others when the collision occurred. Charles Ruddick, who was also in the Darch party, was rendered unconscious and Mr. Darch was painfully hurt about the body.

Windsor Hotel Damaged.

WINDSOR, Ont., Dec. 5.—Fire of undetermined origin did damage estimated at close to $40,000 to the Crawford House, Windsor's oldest hostelry, early Sunday morning. Following discovery of the flames on the second floor the corridors rapidly filled with smoke, and most of the guests made their way downstairs before the firemen arrived. A large waterpipe burst and considerable part of the damage was due to this. The hotel is owned by a Syrian.

THE MARKETS

TORONTO MARKETS.

Manitoba Wheat (In store Ft. William)

No. 1 northern, $1.30½.
No. 2 northern, $1.26.
No. 3 northern, $1.18½.
No. 4 wheat, not quoted.

Manitoba Oats (In store Ft. William)

No. 2 C.W., 54⅝c.
No. 3 C.W., 53⅛c.
Extra No. 1 feed, 53⅛c.
No. 1 feed, 52⅛c.
No. 2 feed, 49⅞c.

Manitoba Barley (In store Ft. William)

No. 3 C.W., nominal.
No. 4 C.W., nominal.

Ontario Wheat (F.o.b. Shipping Points According to Freights.)

Nominal.

American Corn (Track, Toronto Prompt Shipment.)

No. 2 yellow, 66c.

Ontario Oats (According to Freights Outside).

No. 2 white, nominal.

Barley (According to Freights Outside)

No. 3 extra test, 57c to 60c.

Ontario Flour (Prompt Shipment).

In bags, bulk seaboard, $4.80.

Manitoba Flour.

First patents, $7.50.
Second patents, $7.

Buckwheat (According to Freights Outside.)

No. 2, 68c to 70c.

Rye.

No. 2, 83c.
No. 2, 80c.

Millfeed (Car Lots delivered, Toronto.)

Bran, $24 to $25.
Shorts, per ton, $25 to $26.

CATTLE MARKETS

TORONTO LIVE STOCK.

TORONTO, Decc. 5.—Receipts of live stock at the Union Stock Yards last night for to-day's market were 250 cars—Cattle, 4,323; calves, 401; hogs, 3,496; sheep, 2,043.

WINNIPEG LIVE STOCK.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 5.—Receipts, 94 cattle and calves, 200 hogs and 85 sheep and lambs. With light offerings, trading on the cattle market was decidedly quiet. The few sales completed consisted mostly of butcher she-stock priced generally in line with the close of Friday.

Hogs, steady; selects, $9.25.

There was a poor inquiry for the few sheep and lambs on offer.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

BUFFALO, Dec. 5.—Cattle receipts, 250; steady.

Calves, 100; steady, $3 to $13.

Hogs, 6,400; light, steady; others, 10c to 25c higher, heavy, $7.25; mixed, $7.25 to $7.50; yorkers, $7.40 to $7.60; light do. and pigs, $7.75; roughs, $5 to $6; stags, $4 to $4.50.

Sheep and lambs, 1,000; lambs, 25c higher, at $4 to $11.25; others unchanged.

Arrested for Sedition.

LAHORE, British India, Dec. 5.—Lala Lajpat Rai, the Nationalist leader, who in August presided over a meeting which passed resolutions not to welcome the Prince of Wales on his visit to India, was arrested here while conducting a political meeting. Santanam, a barrister and two other "non-co-operators," were arrested with him. All the men are charged with contravening the Seditious Meetings Act.

Lajpat became notorious as a leader of the troubles in Punjab in 1907. He was deported and subsequently lived for some years in America, where he wrote numerous books dealing with national political movements in India. He was allowed to return to India after the armistice and has been closely associated with Mahatma Gandhi, the Nationalist leader.

TRIED TO KIDNAP BOY.

Sensation Was Caused by Action of Chinaman.

SANDWICH, Dec. 5.—The police of Sandwich are combing the town and countryside in search of a Chinese dressed in a green sweater who Sunday evening, shortly after six o'clock attempted to kidnap Henry Hancock, five years old; from in front of the child's home, Peter street. The child, who is the youngest of several children of Duncan Hancock, a machinist, was playing almost directly on its front doorstep when, according to the story related by the others, the Chinese, a stranger in the neighborhood, came swiftly and noiselessly along the street, and as he passed the little group of children, he stooped over and sweeping up little Henry in his arms, darted away in the same direction from which he had come.

A young man, whose name the Sandwich police have not yet been able to ascertain, and who heard the child's terrified cries, gave chase, but so fast was the pace set by the kidnapper that he was unable to overtake him.

After running about a quarter of a mile, the Chinese threw his living burden into a ditch and resumed his flight. For some distance farther, pursued and pursuer kept up the race, the Celestial finally outdistanced the other. The frightened child was taken back to its home by two other children, who had followed. The little chap was uninjured.

Hoboes to Picket White House.

DETROIT, Dec. 5.—Twenty hoboes will leave Detroit to-night to picket the White House and National Capitol at Washington until the unemployment situation has been relieved, it was decided Sunday afternoon at the close of an unemployment conference called as a sequel to the international hobo convention which convened here last week.

Old Theories.

The foundation on which much of the progress of chemistry has been built was the proposition that matter is indestructible; and likewise the notion that energy was indestructible, or the theory of the conservation of energy, was responsible for reconciling the laws and ideas of physics, and pointed out the way for tremendous progress. More recent investigation, says Popular Mechanics Magazine, has shown an interrelation between these two things—matter and energy—and that, as in radioactive substances, energy may appear at the expense of matter, so that according to more recent ideas the sum total of matter and energy is constant, but each one of them separately is not necessarily so. However, a small quantity of matter corresponds to a prodigious amount of energy, and reversely a very large amount of energy corresponds to a very small portion of matter.

Niagara's Horse-power.

If the falls of Niagara were fully utilized it is computed that they would supply energy equal to 7,000,000 horse-power, while on the upper Mississippi 2,000,000 such units of work should be available.

GREEN FANCY

by GEORGE BARR McCUTCHEON

Author of "GRAUSTARK," "THE HOLLOW OF HER HAND," "THE PRINCE OF GRAUSTARK," ETC.

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CHAPTER X.

The Prisoner of Green Fancy, and the Lament of Peter the Chauffeur.

He envied Mr. Rushcroft. The barnstormer would have risen to the occasion without so much as the blinking of an eye. He did his best, however, and, despite his eagerness, managed to come off fairly well. Anyone out of earshot would have thought that he was uttering some trifling inanity instead of these words:

"You may trust me. I have suspected that something was wrong here."

"It is impossible to explain now," she said. "These people are not my friends. I have no one to turn to in my predicament."

"Yes, you have," he broke in, and laughed rather boisterously for him. He felt that they were being watched in turn by every person in the room.

"Tonight—not an hour ago—I began to feel that I could call upon you for help. I began to relax. Something whispered to me that I was no longer utterly alone. Oh, you will never know what it is to have your heart lighten as mine—but I must control myself. We are not to waste words."

"You have only to command me, Miss Cameron. No more than a dozen words are necessary. Tell me how I can be of service to you."

"I shall try to communicate with you in some way—tomorrow. I beg of you, I implore you, do not desert me. If I can only be sure that you will—"

"You may depend on me, no matter what happens," said he, and, looking into her eyes, was bound forever.

"I have been thinking," she said. "Yesterday I made the discovery that I—that I am actually a prisoner here, Mr. Barnes, I—Smile! Say something silly!"

Together they laughed over the meaningless remark he made in response to her command.

"I am constantly watched. If I venture outside the house I am almost immediately joined by one of these men. You saw what happened yesterday. I am distracted."

"I will ask the authorities to step in and—"

"No! You are to do nothing of the kind. The authorities would never find me if they came here to search." (It was hard for him to smile at that!) "It must be some other way. If I could steal out of the house—but that is impossible," she broke off with a catch in her voice.

"Suppose that I were to steal into the house," he said, a reckless light in his eyes.

"Oh, you could never succeed!"

"Well, I could try, couldn't I?" There was nothing funny in the remark, but they both leaned back and laughed heartily. "Leave it to me. Tell me where—"

"The place is guarded day and night. The stealthiest burglar in the world could not come within a stone's throw of the house."

"If it's as bad as all that, we cannot afford to make any slips. You think you are in no immediate peril?"

"I am in no peril at all unless I bring it upon myself," she said significantly.

"Then a delay of a day or so will not matter," he said, frowning. "Leave it to me. I will find a way."

"Be careful!" De Soto came lounging up behind them.

"Forgive me for interrupting, but I am under command from royal headquarters. Peter, the king of chauffeurs, sends in word that the car is in an amiable mood and champing to be off. So seldom is it in good humor that he—"

"I'll be off at once," exclaimed Barnes, arising. "By Jove, it is half-past ten. I had no idea—good night, Miss Cameron."

He pressed her hand reassuringly and left her.

She had arisen and was standing, straight and slim by the corner of the fireplace, a confident smile on her lips.

"If you are to be long in the neighborhood, Mr. Barnes," said his hostess, "you must let us have you again."

"My stay is short, I fear. You have only to reveal the faintest sign that I may come, however, and I'll hop into my seven-league boots before you can utter Jack Robinson's Christian name. Good night, Mrs. Van Dyke. I have you all to thank for a most delightful evening."

The car was waiting at the back of the house. O'Dowd walked out with Barnes, their arms linked—as on a former occasion, Barnes recalled.

"I'll ride out to the gate with you," said the Irishman. "It's a winding, devious route the road takes through the trees."

They came in time, after many "hair pins" and right angles, to the gate opening upon the highway. Peter got down from the seat to release the padlocked chain and throw open the gate.

O'Dowd leaned closer to Barnes and lowered his voice.

"See here, Barnes, I'm no fool, and for that reason I've got sense enough to know that you're not either. I don't know what's in your mind, nor what you're trying to get into it if it isn't already there. But I'll say this to you, man to man: Don't let your imagination get the better of your common sense. That's all. Take the tip from me."

"I am not imagining anything, O'Dowd," said Barnes quietly. "What do you mean?"

"I mean just what I say. I'm giving you the tip for selfish reasons. If you make a bally fool of yourself, I'll have to see you through the worst of it—and it's a job I don't relish. Ponder that, will ye, on the way home?"

Barnes did ponder it on the way home. There was but one construction to put upon the remark: it was O'Dowd's way of letting him know that he could be depended upon for support if the worst came to pass.

O'Dowd evidently had not been deceived by the acting that masked the conversation on the couch. He knew that Miss Cameron had appealed to Barnes, and that the latter had promised to do everything in his power to help her.

Suspecting that this was the situation, and doubtless sacrificing his own private interests, he had uttered the vague but timely warning to Barnes. The significance of this warning grew under reflection. Barnes was not slow to appreciate the position in which O'Dowd voluntarily placed himself. A word or a sign from him would be sufficient to bring disaster upon the Irishman who had risked his own safety in a few irretrievable words. The more he thought of it, the more fully convinced was he that there was nothing to fear from O'Dowd.

Peter drove slowly, carefully over the road down the mountain. Responding to a sudden impulse, Barnes lowered one of the side seats in the tonneau and moved closer to the driver.

"How long have you been driving for Mr. Curtis?"

"Ever since he come up here, more'n two years ago. Guess I'm going to get the G. B. 'fore long, though. Seems that he's gettin' a new car an' wants an expert machinist to take hold of it from the start. I was good enough to fiddle around with this second-hand pile o' junk an' the one he had last year, but I ain't qualified to handle this here machine he's expectin', so he says. I guess they's been some influence used against me, if the truth was known. This new sec'etary he's got cain't stummick me."

"Why don't you see Mr. Curtis and demand—"

"See him?" snorted Peter. "Might as well try to see Napoleon Bonyparte. Didn't you know he was a sick man?"

"Certainly. But he isn't so ill that he can't attend to business, is he?"

"He sure is. Parylised, they say."

"What has Mr. Loeb against you, if I may ask?"

"Well, it's like this. I ain't in the habit o' bein' ordered aroun' as if I was jest nobody at all, so when he starts in to cuss me about somethin' a week or so ago, I ups and tells him I'll smash his head if he don't take it back. He takes it back all right, but the first thing I know I get a call-down from Mrs. Collier. Course I couldn't tell her what I told the sheeny, seein' as she's a female, so I took it like a lamb. Then they gits a feller up here to wash the car. My gosh, mister, the durned ole rattle-trap ain't wuth a bucket o' water all told. So I sends word in to Mr. Curtis that if she has to be washed, I'll wash her. Then's when I hears about the new car. Next day Mrs. Collier sends fer me an' I go in. She says she guesses she'll try the new washer on the new machine when it comes, an' if I keer to stay on as washer in his place she'll be glad to have me. I says I'd like to have a word with Mr. Curtis, if she don't mind, an' she says Mr. Curtis ain't able to see no one. So I guess I'm goin' to be let out."

An idea was taking root in Barnes' brain, but it was too soon to consider it fixed.

"You say Mr. Loeb is new at his job?"

"Well, he's new up here. Mr. Curtis was down to New York all last winter bein' treated, you see. He didn't come up here till about five weeks ago. Loeb was workin' fer him most of the winter, gittin' up a book er somethin', I hear. Mr. Curtis' mind is all right, I guess, even if his body ain't."

"I see. Mr. Loeb came up with him from New York."

"Kerect. Him and Mr. O'Dowd and Mr. De Soto brought him up 'bout the last o' March. They was up here visitin' last spring an' the fall before. Mr. Curtis is very fond of both of 'em."

"It seems to me that I have heard that his son married O'Dowd's sister."

"That's right. She's a widder now. Her husband was killed in the war between Turkey an' them other countries four er five years ago."

"Really?"

"Yep. Him and Mr. O'Dowd—his own brother-in-law, y' know—was fightin' on the side of the Boolgarians and young Ashley Curtis was killed."

"Was this son Mr. Curtis' only child?"

"So fer as I know. He left three little kids. They was all here with their mother jest after the house was finished."

"They will probably come into this property when Mr. Curtis dies," said Barnes, keeping the excitement out of his voice.

"More'n likely."

"Was he very feeble when you saw him last?"

"I ain't seen him in more'n six months. He was fallin' then. That's why he went to the city."

"Oh, I see. You did not see him when he arrived the last of March?"

"I was visitin' my sister up in Hornville when he come back unexpected-like. This ijiot Loeb says he wrote me to meet 'em at Spanish Falls but I never got the letter. Like as not the durn fool got the address wrong. I didn't know Mr. Curtis was home till I come back from my sister's three days later. I wouldn't 'a' had it happen fer fifty dollars." Peter's tone was convincingly doleful.

"She's a Widder Now. Her Husband Was Killed in the War."

"And he has been confined to his room ever since? Poor old fellow! It's hard, isn't it?"

"It sure is. Seems like he'll never be able to walk ag'in. I was talkin' to his nurse only the other day. He says it's a hopeless case."

"Fortunately his sister can be here with him."

"By gosh, she ain't nothin' like him," confided Peter. "She's all fuss an' feathers an' he is jest as simple as you er me. Nothin' fluffy about him, I c'n tell ye." He sighed deeply. "I'm jest as well pleased to go as not," he went on. "Mrs. Collier's got a lot o' money of her own, an' she's got high-falutin' New York ideas that don't seem to jibe with mine."

Long before they came to the turnpike, Barnes had reduced his hundred and one suppositions to the following concrete conclusion: Green Fancy was no longer in the hands of its original owner for the good and sufficient reason that Mr. Curtis was dead. The real master of the house was the man known as Loeb. Through O'Dowd he had leased the property from the widowed daughter-in-law, and had established himself there, surrounded by trustworthy henchmen, for the purpose of carrying out some dark and sinister project.

"I suppose Mrs. Collier has spent a great deal of time up here with her brother."

"First time she was ever here, so far as I know," said Peter, and Barnes promptly took up his weaving once more.

With one exception, he decided, the entire company at Green Fancy was involved in the conspiracy. The exception was Miss Cameron. It was quite clear to him that she had been misled or betrayed into her present position; that a trap had been set for her and she had walked into it blindly, trustingly. This would seem to establish, beyond question, that her capture and detention was vital to the interests of the plotters; otherwise she would not have been lured to Green Fancy under the impression that she was to find herself among friends and supporters. Supporters! That word started a new train of thought. He could hardly wait for the story that was to fall from her lips.

"By the way, Peter, it has just occurred to me that I may be able to give you a job in case you are let out by Mr. Curtis. I can't say definitely until I have communicated with my sister, who has a summer home in the Berkshires."

"I'll be much obliged, sir. Course I won't say a word. Will I find you at the tavern if I get my walkin' papers soon?"

"Yes. Stop in to see me tomorrow if you happen to be passing."

Barnes said good night to the man and entered the tavern a few minutes later. Putnam Jones was behind the desk and facing him was the little book agent.

"Hello, stranger," greeted the landlord. "Been sashaying in society, hey? Meet my friend Mr. Sprouse, Mr. Barnes. Sic-em, Sprouse! Give him the Dickens!" Mr. Jones laughed loudly at his own jest.

Sprouse shook hands with his victim.

"I was just saying to our friend Jones here, Mr. Barnes, that you look like a more than ordinarily intelligent man and that if I had a chance to buzz with you for a quarter of an hour I could present a proposition—"

"Sorry, Mr. Sprouse, but it is half-past eleven o'clock, and I am dog-tired. You will have to excuse me."

"Tomorrow morning will suit me," said Sprouse cheerfully, "if it suits you."

CHAPTER XI.

Mr. Sprouse Abandons Literature at an Early Hour in the Morning.

After thrashing about in his bed for seven sleepless hours, Barnes arose and gloomily breakfasted alone. He was not discouraged over his failure to arrive at anything tangible in the shape of a plan of action. It was inconceivable that he should not be able in very short order to bring about the release of the fair guest of Green Fancy. There was not the slightest doubt in his mind that international affairs of considerable importance were involved and that the agents operating at Green Fancy were under definite orders.

Mr. Sprouse came into the dining room as he was taking his last swallow of coffee.

"Ah, good morning," was the bland little man's greeting. "Up with the lark, I see. Mind if I sit down here and have my eggs?" He pulled out a chair opposite Barnes and coolly sat down at the table.

"You can't sell me a set of Dickens at this hour of the day," said Barnes sourly. "Besides, I've finished my breakfast. Keep your seat." He started to rise.

"Sit down," said Sprouse quietly. Something in the man's voice and manner struck Barnes as oddly compelling. He hesitated a second and then resumed his seat. "I've been investigating you, Mr. Barnes," said the little man, unsmilingly. "Don't get sore. There are a lot of things that you don't know, and one of them is that I don't sell books for a living. It's something of a side line with me." He leaned forward. "I shall be quite frank with you, sir. I am a secret service man. Yesterday I went through your effects upstairs, and last night I took the liberty of spying upon you, so to speak, while you were a guest at Green Fancy."

"The deuce you say!" cried Barnes.

"We will get right down to tacks," said Sprouse. "My government—which isn't yours, by the way—sent me up here five weeks ago on a certain undertaking. I am supposed to find out what is hatching up at Green Fancy. Having satisfied myself that you are not connected with the gang up there I cheerfully place myself in your hands, Mr. Barnes. You were at Green Fancy last night. So was I. You had an advantage over me, however, for you were on the inside and I was not."

"Confound your impudence! I—"

"One of my purposes in revealing myself to you, Mr. Barnes, is to warn you to steer clear of that crowd. You may find yourself in exceedingly hot water later on if you don't. Another purpose, and the real one, is to secure, if possible, your co-operation in beating the game up there. You can help me, and in helping me you may be instrumental in righting one of the gravest wrongs the world has ever known."

"Will you be good enough, Mr. Sprouse, to tell me just what you are trying to get at? I know nothing whatever against Mr. Curtis and his friends. You assume a great deal—"

"Excuse me, Mr. Barnes. I'll admit that you don't know anything against them, but you suspect a whole lot. To begin with, you suspect that two men were shot to death because they were in wrong with someone at Green Fancy. Now I could tell you who these two men really were and why they were shot. But I sha'n't do anything of the sort—at least not at present."

Barnes was impressed. "Perhaps you will condescend to tell me who you are, Mr. Sprouse. I am very much in the dark."

"I am a special agent—but not a spy, sir—of a government that is friendly to yours. I am known in Washington. My credentials are not to be questioned. At present it would be unwise for me to reveal the name of my government. I dare say if I can afford to trust you, Mr. Barnes, you can afford to trust me. There is too much at stake for me to take the slightest chance with any man. I am ready to chance you, sir, if you will do the same by me."

"Well," began Barnes deliberately, "I guess you will have to take a chance with me, Mr. Sprouse, for I refuse to commit myself until I know exactly what you are up to."

"In the first place, Mr. Barnes," said Sprouse, salting his eggs, "you have been thinking that I was sent down from Green Fancy to spy on you. Isn't that so?"

"I am answering no questions, Mr. Sprouse."

"You were wrong," said Sprouse, as if Barnes had answered in the affirmative. "I am working on my own. You may have observed that I did not accompany the sheriff's posse today. I was up in Hornville getting the final word from New York that you were on the level. I telephoned to New York. Eleven dollars and sixty cents. You were under suspicion until I hung up the receiver, I may say."

"Jones has been talking to you," said Barnes. "But you said a moment ago that you were up at Green Fancy last night. Not by invitation, I take it."

"I invited myself," said Sprouse succinctly. "Are you inclined to favor my proposition?"

"You haven't made one."

"By suggestion, Mr. Barnes. It is quite impossible for me to get inside that house. You appear to have the entree. You are working in the dark, guessing at everything. I am guessing at nothing. By combining forces we should bring this thing to a head, and—"

"Just a moment. You expect me to abuse the hospitality of—"

"I shall have to speak plainly, I see." He leaned forward, fixing Barnes with a pair of steady, earnest eyes. "Six months ago a certain royal house in Europe was despoiled of its jewels, its privy seal, its most precious state documents and its charter. They have been traced to the United States. I am here to recover them. That is the foundation of my story, Mr. Barnes.

"Six Months Ago a Royal House Was Despoiled of Its Crown Jewels, Seal and Charter."

"Without divulging the name of the house I will say that its sympathies have been from the outset friendly to the entente allies—especially with France. There are two branches of the ruling family, one in power, the other practically in exile. The state is a small one, but its integrity is of the highest. Its sons and daughters have married into the royal families of nearly all of the great nations of the continent. The present—or I should say, the late ruler, for he died on a field of battle not many months ago, had no direct heir. He was young and unmarried. I am not permitted to state with what army he was fighting, nor on which front he was killed. It is only necessary to say that his little state was gobbled up by the Teutonic allies. The branch of the family mentioned as being in exile lent its support to the cause of Germany, not for moral reasons but in the hope and with the understanding, I am to believe, that the crown lands would be the reward. The direct heir to the crown is a cousin of the late prince. He is now a prisoner of war in Austria. Other members of the family are held by the Bulgarians as prisoners of war. It is not stretching the imagination very far to picture them as already dead and out of the way. At the close of the war, if Germany is victorious, the crown will be placed upon the head of the pretender branch. Are you following me?"

"Yes," said Barnes, his nerves tingling. He was beginning to see a great light.

"Almost under the noses of the forces left by the Teutonic allies to hold the invaded territory the crown jewels, charter and so forth, heretofore mentioned, as they say in legal parlance, were surreptitiously removed from the palace and spirited away by persons loyal to the ruling branch of the family. As I have stated, I am engaged in the effort to recover them.

"Now we come to the present situation. Some months ago a member of the aforesaid royal house arrived in this country by way of Japan. He is a distant cousin of the crown, and in a way remotely looked upon as the heir apparent. Later on he sequestered himself in Canada. Our agents in Europe learned but recently that while he pretends to be loyal to the ruling house he is actually scheming against it. I have been ordered to run him to earth, for there is every reason to believe that the men who secured the treasure have been duped into regarding him as the avowed champion of the crown. Now, Mr. Barnes, without telling you how I have arrived at the conclusion, I am prepared to state that I believe this man to be at Green Fancy, and that in time the loot—to use a harsh word—will be delivered to him there. I am here to get it, one way or another, when that comes to pass."

"What led you to suspect that he is at Green Fancy, Mr. Sprouse?"

"History. It is known that this Mr. Curtis has spent a great deal of time in the country alluded to. As a matter of fact, his son, who lived in London, had rather extensive business interests there. This son was killed in the Balkan war several years ago. It is said that the man I am looking for was a friend of young Curtis, who married a Miss O'Dowd in London—the Honorable Miss O'Dowd, daughter of an Irish peer and sister of the chap you have met at Green Fancy. About six weeks ago a former equerry in the royal household arrived in New York. Through him I learned that the daughter of the gentleman in whose house the senior Mr. Curtis was a frequent guest had been in the United States since some time prior to the beginning of the war. She was visiting friends in the States and has been unable to return to her own land, for reasons that must be obvious. I may as well confess that her father was, by marriage, an uncle of the late ruler.

"Since the invasion and overthrow of her country by the Teutonic allies she has been endeavoring to raise money here for the purpose of equipping and supporting the remnants of the small army that fought so valiantly in defense of the crown. These men, a few thousand only, are at present interned in a neutral country. I leave you to guess what will happen if she succeeds in supplying them with arms and ammunition. Her work is being carried on with the greatest secrecy. To bring the story to a close, I was instructed to keep close watch on the man O'Dowd. I traced him to this place. I was on the point of reporting to my superiors that he was in no way associated with the much-sought-after crown-cousin, and that Green Fancy was as free from taint as the village chapel, when out of a clear sky and almost under my very nose two men were mysteriously done away with at the very gates of the place. The killing of those two men changed the aspect completely. You will certainly agree with me after I have explained to you that the one known as Andrew Roon was no other than the equerry who had undertaken to find the—young woman."

Barnes drew a long breath. His mind was made up. He had decided to pool issues with the secret agent, but not until he was convinced that the result of their co-operation would in no way inflict a hardship upon the young woman who had appealed to him for help. He was certain that she was the fair propagandist described by Sprouse.

"And the young woman, what of her? She would, in any case, be held for examination and—"

"My dear sir, I may as well tell you now that she is a loyal subject, and, far from being in bad grace at court, is an object of extreme solicitude to the ambassador. From what I can gather she has disappeared completely. Roon was sent over here for the sole purpose of finding her and inducing her to return with him to Paris."

"And to take the treasure with her, I suppose," said Barnes dryly.

"Naturally."

"Well," began Barnes, introducing a harsh note into his voice, "I should say that if she is guilty of receiving this stolen property she ought to be punished. Jail is the place for her, Mr. Sprouse."

Sprouse put down his coffee cup rather suddenly. A queer pallor came into his face.

"You do not understand the situation. Haven't I made it plain to you that she is innocent of any intent to do wrong?"

"You have said so, Mr. Sprouse, but your idea of wrong and mine may not jibe."

"There cannot be two ways of looking at it, sir," said Sprouse, after a moment. "She could do no wrong."

Whereupon Barnes reached his hand across the table and laid it on Sprouse's. His eyes were dancing.

"That's just what I want to be sure about," he said. "It was my way of finding out your intentions concerning her."

"What do you mean?"

"Come with me to my room," said Barnes, suppressing his excitement. "I think I can tell you where she is—and a great deal more that you ought to know."

In the little room upstairs he told the whole story. The little man listened without so much as a single word of interruption or interrogation. Somewhat breathlessly Barnes came to the end.

"And now, Mr. Sprouse, what do you make of it all?" he inquired.

Sprouse leaned back in his chair, suddenly relaxing. "I am completely at sea," he said, and Barnes looked at him in surprise.

"By Jove, I thought it would all be as clear as day to you. Here is your man and also your woman, and the traveling bag full of—"

"Right you are," interrupted Sprouse. "That is all simple enough. But, my dear Barnes, can you tell me what Mr. Secretary Loeb's real name is? Why has he established himself so close to the Canadian line, and why the mobilization? I refer to his army of huskies."

"Heirs apparent usually have some sort of a bodyguard, don't they?"

Sprouse was staring thoughtfully at the ceiling. When he finally lowered his eyes it was to favor Barnes with a deep, inscrutable smile.

"I dare say the first thing for me to do is to advise the Canadian authorities to keep a sharp lookout along the border."

CHAPTER XII.

The First Wayfarer Accepts an Invitation.

Barnes insisted that the first thing to be considered was the release of Miss Cameron.

"If we can't think of any other way to get her out of this devilish predicament, Sprouse, I shall apply to Washington for help."

"And be laughed at, my friend," said the secret agent. "It is not a matter for the government to meddle in at all."

"Well, something has to be done at once," said Barnes doggedly. "She is depending on me. If you could have seen the light that leaped into her glorious eyes when I—"

"Yes, I know. I've heard she is quite a pretty girl. You needn't—"

"Quite a pretty girl!" exclaimed Barnes. "Why, she is the loveliest thing that God ever created. She has the face of—"

"I am beginning to understand O'Dowd's interest in her, Mr. Barnes. He has probably fallen in love with her with as little difficulty as you have experienced, and almost as expeditiously. He has seen a little more of her than you, but—"

"Don't talk nonsense. I'm not in love with her."

"Can you speak with equal authority for Mr. O'Dowd? He is a very susceptible Irishman, I am told."

"I don't believe he will get much encouragement from her, Mr. Sprouse," said Barnes stiffly.

"If she is as clever as I think she is she will encourage him tremendously. I would if I were in her place. Mr. O'Dowd is only human. He isn't immune."

"I catch the point, Mr. Sprouse," said Barnes, rather gloomily. He did not like to think of the methods that might have to be employed in the subjugation of Mr. O'Dowd. "There is a rather important question I'd like to ask. Is she even remotely eligible to her country's throne?"

"Remotely, yes," said Sprouse.

"So remotely that she could marry a chap like O'Dowd without giving much thought to future complications?" he ventured.

"She'd be just as safe in marrying O'Dowd as she would in marrying you," was Sprouse's unsatisfactory response. The man's brow was wrinkled in thought. "See here, Mr. Barnes, I am planning a visit to Green Fancy tonight. How would you like to accompany me?"

"I'd like nothing better," said Barnes, with enthusiasm.

"Will you agree to obey instructions? I can't have you muddling things up, you know."

"The grounds are carefully guarded," said Barnes, after they had discussed the project for some time. "Miss Cameron is constantly under the watchful eye of one or more of the crowd."

To be contintued.

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DRAINAGE OF FIELDS

LACK OF PROPER SYSTEM WILL INJURE CROP YIELD.

During Past Summer Droughts In All Parts of the Country, Following Wet Spring, Proved Hard on Farm Returns — Something About Best Methods of Keeping Land In Good Condition.

Weather conditions, and soil conditions resulting from weather conditions, this summer have not been such as to attract attention very strongly to the need of drainage in much of our agricultural land. Crops generally suffered from lack of rainfall during a great portion of the growing period, the effect of heat and drought being most noticable in the case of hay and grains, where cultivation could not be used to help in conserving the moisture that was an excess supply at the time when seeding of spring grain was in progress, or should have been, if best results in the way of grain and straw yields were to be expected.

On heavy clay lands, especially, and on much flat land of lighter texture, spring seeding was delayed on account of rains, or the early sown crop so drowned out that it had to be re-sown. This went to shorten the growing season, even if it had been normal as regards heat and precipitation. But, with unusual heat throughout latter June and the whole of July, maturing of the grain was hastened to such an extent that it was impossible for growth and filling of the heads to keep pace. The result is beginning to show in the threshing returns. Farmers who were fortunate enough to be able to sow in good season on well-drained land are finding the advantage of their position. Under-drains not only made early sowing possible but helped to conserve moisture for use during the hot, dry spell.

The direct effect of too much moisture is readily recognized in farming a wet area, but where damage to the crop occurs as a result of a wet spring followed by hot, dry summer, the damage is likely to be blamed entirely on the drought rather than on the combination of untoward circumstances. Not only does positively wet ground prevent seeding but when such ground becomes workable, it is slow in warming up, and retards germination and growth of the seed. In the meanwhile the atmosphere warms up much faster than the soil, except that portion nearest the surface; the surface bakes, bringing about a drying out of the seed-bed and even the sub-soil, so that the late started plants have to go short of moisture supply when it is most needed. The effect of late planting, slow germination and lack of moisture during the growing period is always apparent in the harvest, and more especially where the growing season is cut short at the latter end by frost.

Farm drains may be either open ditches or tile or a combination of the two. The "blind ditches" of stones or poles covered with earth have been practically abandoned because they are not permanent, usually becoming clogged with earth in a few years. Open ditches are usually less costly to construct, especially when large capacity is required, and water on the ground surface will flow into them more readily, but for the smaller drains tile has a number of advantages.

Open ditches interfere with cultivation, especially where large machinery is used, but tile are buried deep enough to be out of the way of farming operations. The whole field may be cultivated when under-drains are used, but a system of open ditches necessarily takes up much tillable ground. There are other drawbacks, too, to the use of ditches, among them being the need for constant care due to washing of the soil and the growth of weeds. They cause, too, in many instances an appreciable loss of fertility by washing away the fertilizer.

Before any expenditures are made there should be a careful survey and examination to determine the source of the water to be removed and its amount, the most economical arrangement of the drains, the grades obtainable, the proper sizes of drains, and the amounts of tile and of labor. The cost of the work can thus be estimated quite closely.

Sometimes only a few drains are needed in the lowest parts of the field; sometimes a uniform system is required with parallel lines underlying the whole area. In the latter instance experienced judgment is needed to decide what will be the proper depth and spacing for each kind of soil. Drains 100 feet apart when they should be only 75 will not give good drainage; drains 4 feet deep may be almost an utter failure where 3-foot depths would be markedly successful; if spaced 60 feet when 80 feet is sufficient the cost may be 25 per cent. more than necessary.

Select Potatoes for Seed.

The custom of using as seed potatoes left from the previous season's crop, after having disposed of the best, must be discontinued if the present quality and yield of the crop is to be materially improved, say specialists of the Department of Agriculture. The grower cannot expect to get maximum yields from inferior seed stock any more than the dairyman can expect to get maximum milk yields from scrub cows. The best time to select seed potatoes, according to the specialists, is in the fall when the crop is being harvested. Then the yield of the individual plant and the quality of the tubers can be considered.

Good seed is pure in respect to the variety; is produced by healthy, vigorous, heavy-yielding plants grown under favorable climatic conditions; is somewhat immature; reasonably uniform in size and shape; firm and sound. The first sprouts should begin to develop at planting time.

Convert Sumac Into Money.

Sumac, which grows abundantly in certain sections, may be gathered and sold profitably to tanners and dye manufacturers, say the specialists of the Bureau of Chemistry. The price of sumac has increased in recent years, because of the decrease in importations of this plant from Sicily. The American sumac, if properly gathered and cured, is equal to the imported article.

Injurious Work of Crows.

Most of the small birds are helpful to the farmer in destroying insects and every protection should be afforded them. They have much to contend with, one of their worst enemies being the crow, which robs so many of the nests during the hatching season.

MANURE WASTE COSTLY

Losses Run Into Millions of Dollars Annually.

Waste Begins In the Stable—Manure Should Be Put on the Land Early —Chemical Value of Barnyard Manure — Wood for Fuel In Terms of Coal.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

On many farms animal manures accumulate about the buildings and are permitted to waste. The average farmer appreciates the value of the farm manures, but he dislikes the task of giving these materials the attention that their value in keeping up soil fertility warrants. The handling of animal manures is not a pleasant task at any time, but the following of a proper system would reduce the disagreeableness of the work and at the same time prevent waste. The average farmer of Ontario wastes the fertility value of the manure by at least one-third just through neglect in management.

Loss Runs Into Millions of Dollars.

With the ordinary one hundred acre farm producing two hundred tons of manure each year, and valuing this at $2.50 per load, then figuring on one-third waste through neglect, we have an annual loss in soil fertility through failure to return all value to the lands of Ontario that aggregates many millions of dollars. We owe to the soils of our farms all the fertility that it is possible to return to them. The manure waste of the past fifty years on the farms of Ontario would aggregate a colossal sum. This waste will be appreciated more by the future tillers of the soil than by those who have permitted the waste. When there is an abundance, wastes are not noticed, but when soils fail to produce abundantly some attention is given to those factors that will maintain or increase soil fertility.

The Waste Begins In the Stable.

Waste of manure usually begins in the stable, leaky gutters, or no absorbing material to hold the liquid portion of the manure. From the stable it is thrown out, sometimes piled but more frequently not, and left exposed to the weather to lie around for months. Manure incorporated with the soil as soon as made sustains the minimum loss. It is impossible of course to incorporate manure with the soil during the winter, but frequent opportunities occur when manure may be applied to the land. Accumulations during the periods when it is difficult to team the manure on to the land occur in the spring and autumn. These accumulations are best taken care of within the shelter of a manure shed, or if such is not available, then by piling in such a way as to reduce waste to a minimum.

Get Manure on the Land Early.

The most successful of our farmers aim to get the manure on the land as soon as possible. When conditions on the land are not favorable to the application of manure they take care of this by-product by first providing sufficient absorbent material to hold all the liquids, piling the manure in a manure shed, keeping it sufficiently moist and firm enough to prevent heating until it is desired to apply it to the land. Many of the Old Country—farmers store the manure in water tight pits, pack it by tramping sufficiently tight to exclude all the air possible, and then turn on the hose as frequently as necessary to prevent heating. The same system would do as much for the Ontario farmer as it is doing for the Scotch farmer.

The Chemical Value of Manure.

If we had to buy manures at prices equal to the retail commercial fertilizer prices better care would be taken of this soil fertility material. Few farmers realize that the manure from a horse weighing 1,000 pounds is worth at chemical fertilizer prices $42.15 per annum. A dairy cow weighing 1,000 pounds will produce manure to a value of $39 per annum. A farm carrying four horses, ten cows and ten pigs of average weight produces, if valued at retail prices for commercial fertilizers, $640 worth of manure in a year. The unfortunate part of it is that from $100 to $300 worth of soil fertility elements are permitted to waste on too many farms each year. The next time you travel by auto or railroad just take note while passing farm barns how much waste is going on through the careless handling or no attention being given to the animal manure.—L. Stevenson, Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

Wood for Fuel In Terms of Coal.

In heating value one standard cord of well seasoned hickory, oak, beech, birch, hard maple, ash, elm, locust or cherry wood is approximately equal to one ton (2,000 pounds) of anthracite coal, according to estimates by the forest service, United States Department of Agriculture. However, a cord and a half of soft maple and two cords of cedar, poplar or basswood are required to give the same amount of heat.

One cord of mixed wood, well seasoned, equals in heating value at least one ton of average grade bituminous coal.

Timely Hints.

Store all harvesting tools and machinery.

Remove binder canvases and store in a dry place.

Make note of broken parts and order them.

Attend to the safety levers on cutting box and silo fillers. Sharpen the knives and oil working parts.

Antiquity of Asbestos.

The silky fibre derived from certain rocks which we call asbestos was familiar to the ancient Greeks and Romans, and was commonly used by them to make fireproof rope, and fireproof cloth. These are the uses to which asbestos is chiefly put at the present time. It is now spun so fine that a pound of asbestos will yield two-thirds of a mile of thread. To "wash" a piece of asbestos cloth one has only to put it into fire. That cleans it. Canada's asbestos mines are very valuable.

USING ICE ON THE FARM

Helpful Advice as to Storing of a Good Supply.

Dairy Products Must Be Kept Cool—A Variety of Plans for Handling Ice—Good Drainage In the Ice House Necessary.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

It is a very rare occurrence in Ontario that the winter weather is not cold enough to make plenty of ice on our lakes, rivers, small streams, and ponds. We can, therefore, feel pretty sure of a good crop of ice this winter.

Ice is the only other means of cooling on farms, except in the case of very large dairies where the use of a mechanical system may be warranted. The one chief obstacle to proper cooling of milk and cream by ice that many farmers meet is the lack of a convenient supply in their immediate vicinities. This may not be an insurmountable difficulty, however, as there is always the possibility of ice being shipped in during the winter and stored for use in the summer.

Dairy Products Must Be Kept Cool.

If the quality of our dairy products is ever to become supreme in the world it will be necessary for the producers of milk to get the natural heat out of the milk as quickly as possible after it is abstracted from the cows. This will mean more efficient methods of cooling than most farmers have to-day. Then would ice be required by all dairy farmers, and they would have to secure it either from nearby bodies of water, if present, or through some suitable organization shipping it in as referred to before. The superior article selling at better prices would likely pay the producers to ship in ice if it were necessary. Many farmers now have a household refrigerator or small cold storage plant for keeping the daily food for the table pure, sweet, and fresh, and never fail to store ice for this purpose alone whether needed for other purposes or not. They find by experience that this practice is worth while. If much milk is produced on the farm, so much greater the need for storing some ice.

The Problem Deserves Consideration.

The problem of storage should be considered carefully and plans decided upon well in advance of the harvesting of the ice, as it may be necessary to make repairs to the present storage house, or a new one may be needed. Construction work on the farm is more easily and cheaply done in good weather, so it is desirable to get the ice storage ready for the next crop of ice before the wintry weather begins, or just as soon as the fall work will permit. It may be necessary to do some of the work right away, e.g., concrete work, and leave the rest until later, in all probability until the freeze-up drives men and teams off the land.

Plans of Storage Vary.

The kind of storage for the ice crop will vary with the conditions on the farm, and the ideals and tastes of the farmer himself. One thing is certainly true, namely, that the storage need not be elaborate in construction and costly in order to be efficient. Many farmers have used for years such inexpensive and simple storages as a large bin made of old boards and planks and located in some well sheltered place, such as under an open shed, in mow of barn, or in corner of woodshed, a simple single wall lean-to on the shady side of a building, an old abandoned silo, or any convenient enclosure well protected from the sun's direct rays. The form and style of the storage for the ice does not matter materially provided the following named conditions are faithfully fulfilled. These conditions apply to any kind of ice storage house, and require special emphasis, as usually some of them are frequently overlooked. Note carefully what they are: Protection from sun's rays, plenty of some material a poor conductor of heat about the ice on all sides, top and bottom, good circulation of air over the ice bin, i.e., between the top of the ice and any roof that may be above it. In other words religiously avoid the closed attic or loft condition in hot weather because stagnant air under a closed roof becomes very hot, and so heat will naturally pass down through the covering over the ice and melt it very fast.

Good Drainage a Necessity.

Another condition is good drainage, either natural or artificial, under the ice pit, as water backing up or failing to get away rapidly from the ice melts it quickly. Another, air should be kept from getting in at the bottom. Still another, cakes of ice should be packed in the house on a cold frosty day and no sawdust should be put between them, only around the outsides next the walls, but small openings between cakes should be filled as well as possible with dry snow or fine pieces of ice. The idea of this is to get rid of the air spaces and secure as far as possible a solid block condition of the ice. Do not freeze blocks together with water. Whenever any ice is removed during the summer dry sawdust, or whatever covering is used, should be at once put back over the ice. If these conditions are well provided for there will be very little loss of ice by meltage within the bin or storage.

Plans for more elaborate and costly forms of ice-houses, and also plans and specifications for small ice cold storages, may be secured free of charge by writing the Department of Physics, O. A. C., Guelph. — R. R. Graham, O. A. College, Guelph.

Many herbs, such as sage and thyme, may be easily grown in the home garden.

Canada's Example.

The keynote of the Canadian program of settling soldiers on the land, says an editorial in a recent issue of Leslie's, is self-help—"the provision of opportunities by which the Canadian soldier, or his widow, can become as useful and honored a citizen in peace as in war, an asset instead of a liability. It is a program that already has stood the test of time, as compared with our own, which, so far as it exists at all, is still in a tentative stage. It is one which we, with greater singleness of purpose and less politics, might have adopted in its essentials with equal success."

SWEET CLOVER AS CROP.

Annual Variety Useful for Filling Gaps In Standard Hay Acreage.

It has been determined that sweet clover, which grows luxuriantly along the roadsides and out-of-the-way places, and which is grown in some sections as a forage crop, has one strain which is annual. The annual sweet clover occasionally appears in patches of the more common biennial form, either as single specimens or in small groups. Seed of the annual has been separated and in recent years it has been propagated.

The nature of this new variety is such as to indicate that it may have important possibilities. Probably its greatest use for hay will be as an emergency crop. When a stand of clover has been winter killed, or when for any reason a farmer finds that his hay supply will be short, this variety can be seeded during the spring and, provided lime and the proper bacteria are present, yield a good hay crop. Where rainfall is sufficient, it may be seeded even after wheat harvest. It makes a good growth the first season, and experiments have shown that it may be seeded with oats to be harvested after the grain is cut. It grows rapidly, and for this reason will keep ahead of weeds.

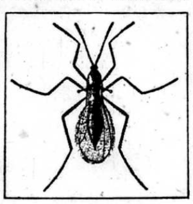
The annual has a smaller and more woody root than the biennial form, and crown or resting buds are not formed. The stems, branches, leaves, flowers, pods, and seeds are indistinguishable from those of the biennial form, but during the season of seeding the plant grows more rapidly, blossoms, fruits, and dies. It blooms early and ripens seed in August when seeded early. Seed of the annual form is still very scarce and high-priced and, since it can not be distinguished from seed of the ordinary biennial, should be purchased with caution.

The Hessian Fly.

The Hessian fly, one of the oldest and at times one of the most destructive enemies of the wheat crop, is again on the increase. Specialists make the following suggestions for combating the pest:

Practice crop rotation. Do not sow wheat on stubble if it is possible to avoid doing so.

Plough under all infested stubble and ruined wheat, where practicable, soon after harvest.


Hessian Fly.

Destroy all volunteer wheat by harrowing, disking, ploughing, or some other method.

Plough all land to be sown to wheat as early and deeply as existing conditions permit, and prepare a thoroughly pulverized and compacted seed bed.

Conserve moisture against a period of drought at seeding time.

Use good seed.

Fertilize.

Sow wheat during the fly-free period, as advised by your farm advisor or experimental station.

Adhere to these practices every year, whether the fly is abundant or scarce. They will help to keep it scarce.

Best Indian Flints.

Clayton McCall, D.C.M., of St. Williams, Ont., has made a collection of Indian relics found in Norfolk County. Their interest is in their workmanship, the most highly finished flints of the continent being those found on the north shore of Lake Erie. The Attiwandaron, who, until their extinction in 1650-1651 by the Mohawks, dwelt in that region, were called by the French the Neutral Nation. This was because they supplied the Hurons and Five Nations with arrowheads, and consequently remained neutral in the wars between these rival nations, writes Mr. Williams in the Simcoe Reformer.

Perhaps another way of looking at this practice of theirs is to say that they were becoming a race of handicraftsmen rather than of hunters and fighters. A few generations more and they would have been securing their food from the other tribes in return for weapons and other articles of manufacture. Soon they would have hired other nations to do their fighting. Later on they would have developed into a capitalist empire, but that is getting ahead of the story, for the tomahawks of a more virile race cut short this development in racial history.

The art of chipping flint was quite an accomplishment in itself. Perhaps it came from Africa by way of the lost continent of Atlantis, or from Asia via Behring Strait. It did not become obsolete in Ontario until the French introduced firearms. How paradoxical it is that civilized man, even with twentieth century instruments at his command, cannot duplicate this common product of the Stone Age.

Doctor's Biggest Fee.

Full of adventure and the feel of salt air and the humor of people who live far away in the wilds is Dr. Wilfred Grenfell's "Labrador Days." But the quality of it which lingers longest on the palate is its beauty. Take the story of "The Doctor's Biggest Fee." Called to a lonely settlement, he found an old couple needing his attention. They were in the house of a fisherman, and when he had doctored them he asked the host:

"Skipper John, what relation are those people to you?"

"Well, doctor, no relation 'zactly."

"Do they pay nothing at all?"

"Them has nothing," he replied.

"Why did you take them in?"

"They was homeless, doctor, and the old lady was already blind."

"How long have they been with you?"

"Just twelve months com Saturday."

"Thanks, skipper," was all I could say, but I found myself standing with my hat off in the presence of this man. I thought then, and still think, I had received one of my largest fees.

NEW GERMAN KING.

Herr Stinnes Planned to Pay Canada a Visit.

With rooms already engaged at the King Edward Hotel in Toronto and his eyes set on Sudbury, it was only an accident at the last moment which prevented Hugo Stinnes, pan-German, multi-millionaire, captain of industry and would-be restorer of the Hohenzollerns, from paying Canada a visit not long ago. Reputed to be worth two billion dollars, controlling 60 German newspapers, lord of innumerable banks, factories, mines, with carefully camouflaged interests reaching into various parts of the world, Stinnes is to-day, the greatest power in Germany. "Stinnes, the new shadow of the world," is how a German-American writer describes him, going on to say that Stinnes is a very potential danger.

Horribly clever, a tireless schemer and a man who will brook no opposition, Stinnes is said to have one great ambition. He hopes to see a Kaiser enthroned again in a mighty Fatherland and to be that Kaiser's Imperial Chancellor. To this end 'tis said that Stinnes is daily adding to his wealth and power. It is an ominous picture that J. A. Stillman paints in the New York Tribune. Stillman, born in Germany but resident all his life in the United States, was at one time in the service of Stinnes. Hence his intimate acquaintance with that unscrupulous wizard of German finance.

Unlike most men of his industrious ways, Stinnes was born to wealth. Of a German Rhineland family, his father, who owned a great trawling fleet, left him a fortune of some $2,000,000 which the son quickly increased. Immensely rich before the war his wealth has increased enormously since. Stinnes is about 50 years old, medium sized, heavily built, with a small Vandyke beard, very dark with a Spanish cast of features, short-cropped hair, heavy, vulgar, grasping hands with stout fingers, and thick bushy eyebrows from under which keen penetrating eyes look out. Stinnes is insolent and overbearing with anyone who differs with him. His conversation is of business and when that subject is exhausted, of politics, which he follows with keen attention and on which he can rarely be tempted to say what he really thinks. At heart he is a complete Prussian junker, with all the arrogance of that particular class of human beings—a character which fits with his imperialistic ambitions for the Fatherland and himself.

Stinnes lives simply, dresses almost like a beggar, in which his eldest son imitates him, wears the same suit of clothes summer and winter, hob-nailed boots, a small black tie which is invariably the same and has probably no evening clothes—at least no one remembers having seen him wear them, so says Stillman. Stinnes' main home is a very plainly furnished place with just the necessary tables and chairs to accommodate his family and guests — devoid of pictures, flowers and works of art. The food served is plain though good, but the wine is plentiful and of the very best quality, and includes abundance of champagne. After dinner his sister-in-law usually turns on the gramophone, to which the guests dance.

The wife of this remarkable man is a good-looking woman but dressed plainly and lacking jewellery almost entirely. Stinnes, Jr., the eldest son, is a man of about thirty years, and a chip of the old block. Stinnes, Jr., has just been over in England with some German friends. He has a scheme to buy up for a song the supposedly worthless slag heaps at British mines, ship them to Germany and distill therefrom by a new process immensely valuable oils and chemicals. His father doubtless had some idea of obtaining cheap natural products in Canada from which German science could win riches.

Stinnes has New York offices, though carefully disguised under another name. Among his numerous enterprises is the proposed construction of a trans-Atlantic fleet mightier than the Hamburg-America line. Stinnes' ramifications enable him to influence business in all parts of the world. He has agents in all the German Government departments. During the war he was a confidant of the kaiser and it is said that Stinnes persuaded the new German republic to restore a portion of his fortune to the dethroned monarch. Stinnes bitterly laments that Germany did not borrow heavily from the United States before the war, for he thinks that would have kept the United States from the side of the Allies.

Danger In Fog.

In a heavy fog there is danger of collision between ships because the uniform signals used merely indicate their presence, and tell nothing of their course or direction. A sea captain of long experience now has devised a system which overcomes this difficulty, says Popular Mechanics. Four signal horns of different tones are used, two sirens, a shrill whistle, and a steam gong, all of which are operated by foot levers. Each of these corresponds to one quadrant of the compass, and is operated only when the ship's course lies in that general direction. The four divisions of the quadrant itself are indicated by varying the signals, as, for example, one long blast, a long and a short, a long and two short, and two long. A recording mechanism is connected to the signal equipment and serves as evidence in case of subsequent question as to the handling of the ship.

Eggs Boiled In Oil.

A new method of sterilizing eggs, as a preliminary to cold storage, consists in immersing them for five seconds in an oil solution at 250 degrees Fahrenheit. This brief exposure to a heat considerably above the boiling point of water is sufficient to kill not only whatever bacteria the eggs may contain, but also the vital principle in those of them that are fertile.

Electrical machinery does the work. It is claimed that the eggs are in no way injured by the treatment and, when afterward put into cold storage they retain their freshness much longer.

A Famous Flower Market.

In the famous Covent Garden flower market, in London, Eng., the work of carrying is done largely by women porters. A somewhat odd recognition of their work is received annually by these flower porters in the shape of a shawl and two aprons each, a gift from the Duchess of Bedford.

RHEUMATISM?

If you are a Sufferer, Heed This Advice

Collinwood, Ont.—"It is with pleasure that I write this note of commendation. I suffered with muscular rheumatism for three years and have been completely cured of same by taking a few packages of Dr. Pierce's Anuric Tablets and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery after doctors' medicines failed to do any good. I am now free from all signs of rheumatism for which I most heartily thank Dr. Pierce and his wonderful medicines." Mrs. Kerwood Cook, Box 464.

Send 10c to Dr. Pierce's Laboratory in Bridgeburg, Ont., for trial pkg. of any of Dr. Pierce's remedies and write for free confidential medical advice.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?

This is of Vital Interest to You

Woodstock, Ont.,—"My husband always speaks a good word for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and we both feel that he owes his present good health to this splendid medicine. Bronchial pneumonia, as a child, left him with chronic bronchial trouble and it just kept getting worse every year even though he doctored and tried every remedy recommended to him. Some nights he would cough so hard I used to be afraid he might die before morning. Last fall his mother advised him to try the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and from the first few doses he improved. It is just a year now and he seems to be entirely cured of all bronchial ailments." Mrs. S. M. Greer, 27 Sydenham St.

Get the Discovery to-day at any medicine dealers, tablets or liquid.

MADE GOOD AS FARMER.

This ex-Soldier Has Splendid Record on the Land.

What the right sort of man may accomplish in one full season of hard work on raw prairie is exemplified by the case of Capt. Herbert Baker, a returned soldier who took up a quarter-section of school land in the Medicine Hat district of Alberta less than a year ago. A story of the marvellous progress of this settler is told by the reports that have reached the Soldier Settlement Board at Ottawa from its district supervisor.

Capt. Baker purchased his quarter through the Board in November, 1920. He had agricultural experience both in England and Canada before the war and on his return from overseas he was attracted by the generous inducements offered by the Government to physically capable and resolute men who desire to follow the vocation of farming. The Soldier Settlement Board purchased from the Provincial Government the quarter section desired for $2,800, Capt. Baker paying a deposit of ten per cent. The settler also secured advances of $1,500 for stock and equipment and $1,000 for improvements. This was in November last, too late to do anything before the winter. He, however, formed his plans, was on the ground early in April and before the sixteenth of the month he had 25 acres broken to the plough, a small shack built and his farm fenced. When the Soldier Settlement Board supervisor visited him on July 15 he had 120 acres in crop; 25 acres to wheat; 48 to oats; 40 to flax and 7 to potatoes. He planted 2,000 trees, 75 per cent. of which have shown satisfactory growth.

How much Capt. Baker will realize from his crops this year it is too early to state, but photographs of his fields are available and they show a very healthy growth of his wheat and other grains. The wheat was especially good yield and there is no room for doubt that this settler will be in a splendid financial position next year. The whole of his 160 acres are cultivatable. He made his own arrangements to connect with an irrigation project and secured a supply of water for his land in the dry season. The breaking of the land was done with a rented tractor.

When one considers that the whole of this farm was raw prairie less than a year ago and that for the most part it yielded bountifully in crops this year, the progress made by Capt. Baker is indeed remarkable. The farm will be fall ploughed and irrigated as soon as the crop is cleared off. The wheat, potatoes and part of the oats were irrigated twice—on June 15 and again on July 20. The field supervisor, in reporting his visits to this settler, remarks that he understands farming and is carrying on in first-class shape.

Capt. Baker has demonstrated what any willing and physically alert and capable returned man can do. The opportunity is open to any returned soldier who is willing to work.

Mystery Bird.

The discovery of a strange and ferocious bird is reported on the Gower coast, Glamorganshire. The bird's breast and face are said to be covered with dove-gray feathers, and a narrow line of crimson and another of blue encircle the eyes, the back and head being of a dark brown color. Its wings are curved, each measuring seven and a half inches. The bird is eleven inches in length from head to tail and weighs just over eight ounces. It has webbed feet of an orange-red color. Its most striking feature is its powerful, flat, elongated, crimson-colored beak, which measures one and a half inches in length and is one and a half inches square and is shaped like the head of a fish. In many ways, says a naturalist, the description of the bird applies to the puffin, the main differences being that the back of the puffin is black, its breast is white, and it lacks the crimson and blue lines round the eyes. Its beak is usually colored blue, yellow, and red. The puffin is a pugnacious little chap. He fights and evicts the rabbits whose burrows he uses for nesting-places, and he frequently triumphs in contests with the marauding ravens.

Bears Fastidious.

Bears, especially those of the white species, are rather fastidious about their toilets. They comb their hair with their curved claws and lick themselves to make their hair shine.

The weight of a cloud a mile high and two miles in diameter has been estimated at 200,000 tons.

Diamonds

One of our solitaire Diamonds is not only a joy to possess, but a good investment.

We have some splendid values to offer in Solitaires, put up in all the different styles of setting.

Priced at $25.00, $50.00, $60.00, $75.00, $100.00.

Also some good values in clusters and larger stones.

F. W. Smith & Bro.

The old reliable Napanee Jewellery Store
Established 50 years.

Plain Talks - No. 7

DEAR PEOPLE,—

We purpose taking for our text this period, "Sell Your Hammer and Buy a Horn." Our past lectures, besides being to us very profitable, have proved also to have annoyed one or two persons, namely, bums and stool pigeons. So accept our apoligies if we seem to be blowing a little, and try us out and we will prove our words. We intend during the coming months to do a little profit sharing among our friends. Whilst visiting in Toronto and West it was our good fortune to become acquainted with leather dealers of a much larger standing than some of our competitors, and also to buy in markets more reasonable. By buying in large quantities we were able to purchase the best oak tanned leather at 17c. below ordinary market price. So as an inducement for you to try out this real good quality we intend to make a big reduction in the price of our shoe repairs, so take note of the following list and give us a trial to convince you we have the real goods.

Town Price		Our Price
$1.45	Men's Soles	$1.30
.50	Men's Heels	.40
1.10	Ladies' Soles	.90
.35	Ladies' Heels	.25

Patching and Rips done with neatness and quickest possible service. All repairs done in one day.

Boot & Shoe Hospital

Opposite Royal Hotel

NEW LOCATION

F. S. SCOTT'S BARBER SHOP

Is now located on John Street, and we assure you of courteous attention.

SHOE - SHINE - PARLOR with special accommodation for ladies.

CIGARS, CIGARETTES, PIPES, TOBACCOS.

We do Amateur Photographic Work. Films may be left at shop, or F. S. Scott's residence.

Callouses or Pain There are signs of a weakened transverse arch. One or more of the little bones across the ball of the foot are displaced, causing uneven pressure. The sole of the foot burns; great and little toe joints enlarge and a cramplike pain known as Morton's Toe develops.

This condition, as well as corns, bunions, broken down arches, weak ankles and all forms of foot trouble is quickly relieved and the cause permanently corrected by the use of

Dr. Scholl's Foot Comfort Appliances

It does not matter what your foot troubles are, how long you have sought relief or how many times you have failed, you will find comfort and correction in the Dr. Scholl line of Foot Comfort Appliances and Remedies.

Consult Our Foot Specialist

He is a Graduate Practipedist—a man who knows all about foot troubles and how to make bad feet easy and comfortable. Examination and advice free. See us today.

The Haines Shoe Houses

Aunt Jane chocolates are growing in favor every day. They are simply delicious and the pre-war price, 60c. a lb., is an added attraction. Fresh each week at WALLACE'S Drug Store in 1 and 2 lb. red boxes.

Every autumn outing—A drive in your car, out on the river or lake in the boat, or a hike through the fields and roads, is made a double enjoyment if you take along a Kodak. You get the genuine Kodak and Brownie Camera in Napanee, only at WALLACE'S.

Flash lights, safety razors, pocket knives, butcher knives—quality the best—BOYLE & SON.

The Adolphustown W. I. will meet at the home of Mrs. Andrew Magee on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 14th.

There will be an Informal Dance in the Napanee Armouries on Dec. 30th, under the auspices of the Lennox Agricultural Society.

The Napanee banks paid out over $60,000 to poultry raisers on the two days of the Poultry Fair. Napanee Poultry Fair is probably the best in Ontario.

We like to sell Tanlac because it satisfies our customers. Tanlac is sold in Napanee at Wallace's Drug Store, Limited, and by leading druggists everywhere.

The many friends of Mr. Garry Provins, Kingsford, will be pleased to hear that he is able to return home from Kingston general hospital after undergoing a serious operation.

The M. B. Mills Co. this week received an order from a private gentleman in Toronto for $100.00 worth of turkey. The reputation of this reliable poultry firm evidently is spreading.

Strand Theatre, Thursday, Dec. 8th, our first Country Store Contest of the season—takes place at the Strand Theatre, when 8 Big Free Prizes will be given away. Are you lucky? Come and see. Prizes are all good.

Mrs. Henrietta Burleigh, Amherst Island, passed away at the Kingston general hospital on Thursday of last week. She had been confined there since October 8th, having sustained a broken limb in a fall. The remains were on Friday sent to Amherst Island.

Christmas Day, falling on Sunday, Monday, December 26th, will be the public holiday associated with the festival. There is a statute, determining that when Christmas Day or New Year's Day happened on a Sunday, the following Monday should be observed as a legal holiday, and advantage thereof given to employees.

"God is able to make all grace abound toward you," 2 Cor. 9-8; "In lowliness of mind, let each esteem others better than themselves," Phil. 2-3; "So teach us to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom," Ps. 90-12; "Christ gave himself for us, that He might redeem us from all iniquity and purify unto Himself a peculiar people, zealous of good works," Titus 2-14;

'Tis what I know of Thee, my
Lord, my God,
That fills my soul with peace, my
lips with song;
Thou art my health, my joy, my
staff, my rod;
Leaning on Thee, in weakness I
am strong.

A BIBLE LOVER.

STELLA

The death took place here on Monday night, Nov. 14th, of an old an respected resident of Amherst Island, in the person of William Cooper. The late Mr. Cooper was born on the Island about eighty years ago, a son of the late John Cooper. He was unmarried and had visited with his only surviving sister, Mrs. S. J. Stain, for many years. The funeral was held from his late residence to Glenwood cemetery. The service was conducted by Rev. J. C. Dixon. S. A. Strain and John Strain, Buffalo, nephews of the deceased, attended the funeral.

The farmers have all finished their plowing and many of them have been helping Messrs. Durham and Nightingale who have rented Mrs. E. Cousin's farm on the Front road. A shower was also held for the former and many useful gifts were received.

Alve Cochrane has returned from a deer hunting trip in the Kaladar wods.

Miss E. Pollie has left for Kingston and Ottawa after spending the summer here.

Mrs. J. C. Howard has moved into H. B. Sandwith's house in the village.

Mrs. H. S. Patterson and Mrs. J. A. Tugwell spent a few days in Kingston with their sister, Mrs. Ray Baker.

Miss A. Hartrick, Portsmouth, at H. Beaubien's.

THE GREAT POULTRY DAY

Is over so far as outside buyers are concerned, but The M. B. MILLS CO. will hold their own annual Poultry Day on the 14th day of December next, when they will offer liberal prices, according to size and quality, for Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, and Chicks. All must be fasted, bled in the mouth, dry picked, all feathers off. Will buy all your hens and poultry alive or dressed any time. We guarantee correct weight always, and a satisfactory deal. Heads off dressed Geese and Ducks. Get the habit of trying our firm before selling elsewhere. Also when you want the best in poultry for the table, we aim to supply you. All stuff drawn or cut up on order.

THE M. B. MILLS CO.

Headquarters for Poultry.
Shop south down to end of street
from Post Office and Market.
1-b 'Phone 103.

Poultry Day Specials!

In aluminunware, enamelware, Pyrex ovenware, nickledware, and tinware. A splendid assortment at WILSON'S HARDWARE.

PERSONALS

(All our readers are cordially invited to hand in, or send in, any news they may have for this column).

Mrs. Webb spent a few days last week in Toronto.

Mr. C. A. Anderson is in the Hotel Dieu, Kingston, quite ill.

Mrs. Harry Jackson, Enterprise, spent a few days last week with her sister, Mrs. Fred Laughlin.

Mr. and Mrs. Metcalf, and Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Deseronto, were in Napanee for the Military Dance.

Mr. Paul Killorin returned from the West on Monday.

Messrs. A. E. Caton, W. L. Vandebogart, Thos. Blute, B. F. Davy, W. R. Lott, and J. B. Allison were in Kingston on Thursday last to hear Hon. Mackenzie King.

Mrs. C. W. Hambly and Mrs. Wagar left on Friday last to spend the winter at St. Petersburgh, Florida.

Mr. Percy DeMille, Trenton, spent the past week the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Lorne Reddick.

Mr. Will Conger returned on Tuesday from Kingston hospital.

Dr. R. C. Martin, who has been visiting his mother at Newburgh, has returned to Buffalo, N. Y.

Mrs. J. Edwin Miller entertains on Wednesday evening—Cards.

Mrs. Wm. Noonan and little son spent a few days last week in Kingston.

Miss Jewelle Miller has returned to New York after spending the summer with her mother at Switzerville.

Rev. Dr. Shorey was in Lindsay on Tuesday last attending a funeral.

H. W. Pringle spent last week visiting his uncle, F. W. Pringle, Chicago, also attending the International Fair.

BIRTHS

PAPPAS—At Belleville, on Monday, December 5th, 1921, to Mr. and Mrs. Peter Pappas, of Napanee, a son.

DEATHS

Russell—At Toronto, Thursday, December 1st, 1921, James Russell, of Toronto, formerly of Deseronto.

A nice line of safety razors and shaving goods at DAVY & ALLISON'S.

Are the Seasons Changing?

There are many who say that the seasons are changing, but a glance at a weather calendar shows that the "extraordinary weather" at midsummer or any other season of the year is very ordinary indeed if we take long views of things. In January, 1662, Pepys noted in his Diary that a fast day had been ordered by Parliament "to pray for more seasonable weather, it having hitherto been summer weather." In June, 1711, Swift was rendered excessively peevish by the heat. In July, 1757, Walpole writes, "I have made a tour of my garden but once these days before eight at night, and then I thought I should have died of it. For how many years we shall have to talk of the summer of '57!" In 1880, July was so hot that Wordsworth could not sit indoors, and, as Dorothy tells us, "went into the wood and altered his poems."

Animals That Blush.

Poets have for ages regarded the blush as a thing of beauty in the gentle sex; but after all, it is only a rush of blood to the face, caused by modesty or some other emotion. Animals blush, too, we are told, but through fear. Horses blush in their ears, especially the left one. When a horse is frightened his left ear will be found to be very much swollen. This is also the case with rabbits. Cows and similar animals blush just above the hoof, while the dog uses his tail for this purpose. When a dog is frightened his tail hangs limp, as he has lost all control over it. Even insects are said to blush. They do it in their antennae, or feelers.

New York Analyzed.

New York, analyzed, is not a big city but a conglomeration of former villages, including Harlem, Inwood, Washington Heights, Mott Haven, Port Morris, Melrose, Fordham, Kingsbridge, Spuyten Duyvil, Riverdale, Tremont, Morrisania and West Farms.

New Canned Food.

A newly patented kind of food, put up ready for the housewife's instant use, is prepared by mixing fine-chopped meat with milk and a little flour. The paste thus formed is filled into molds and exposed to heat, whereby the contents undergo slight shrinkage and acquire a sort of "skin." The molded masses are thus easily dropped out, to be thereupon put into cans, which are sterilized and sealed.

"Douro" Aluminumware in attractive Xmas packages at DAVY & ALLISON'S.

The Family Herald and The Napanee Express from now until 31st Dec., 1922, for only Two Dollars.

The—

Frontenac Lumber Co.

HARD AND SOFT WOOD,
LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, SASH and DOORS,
BUILDING MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS
CAR LOTS A SPECIALTY

Office: Dundas Street

Next Richardson's Photograph Gallery

What shall I give?

WHEN YOU STEP OUT TO BUY YOUR XMAS GIFTS. These various lines of Merchandise should be of interest to you, as they are just in line with what people think about and need in their daily Course of Living.

Our store is overflowing with Gift Merchandise, as well as with Toys, to help you solve the "What Shall I Give Question." Your gifts, if bought at our store, are sure to please, because Quality, Style, and Beauty are three essentials that we always take into consideration when we are making our selections.

" Yours for a Right Merry Xmas."

THE ROBINSON CO., LIMITED, NAPANEE.

A PIECE OF FUR WOULD MAKE AN ACCEPTABLE GIFT

Real Furs are like rare gems with most people when they come to buy, and not being a judge of quality or value many customers place themselves entirely at the mercy of the storekeeper. We have had many people "leave it to us" when they wanted Furs of supreme quality. Our 1921 Xmas Fur stock is exceedingly handsome and luxurious in richness, with prices much lower than last year.

THESE ARE BUT A FEW OF MANY :

Large, shapely Scarfs of Australian Oppossum at $50.00 and $65.00 each.

Canteen and Mellon Shape Muffs to match at $17.50, $25.00, and $30.00.

Taupe Oppossum, Scarf and Muff, set complete at $62.50.

Chokers and Scarfs of Nutria at $27.50 and $40.00.

Beautiful Sable Neck Pieces at $25.00, $39.50, $42.50, and $67.50.

Grey Fox Choker, double fur style, at $45.00.

Scotch Mole Scarf, Crepe-de-Chene lined, at $70.00.

Black Lynx Shoulder Scarf, at $55.00.

Same style in Black Fox, at $65.00, and $50.00.

Lucille Brown Wolf Scarf, at $57.50—Muff to match.

At reasonable prices are setts in Natural Coon, Wolf, Badger—exceptionally suitable for school girls.

THIS IS THE YEAR, AND NOW IS THE TIME, TO PURCHASE A HUDSON SEAL COAT

Furs always held an allure for women, and they always will. Besides being beautiful and rich in appearance and effect they also provide warmth and protection.

Furs are a necessary investment. Our Canadian winters demand them, and right in Canada are procurable some of the finest Furs in the world. In Ontario, right before our eye, in the waters of the Napanee river and the Bay of Quinte, are trapped some of the best and finest of Canadian Muskrats.

These skins, when dressed and dyed, are made into Fur Coats (Hudson Seal) and are famous for their richness and durability.

We have several of these Coats made up in stock. Truly our selection leaves nothing to be desired.

WHY NOT BUY YOUR WIFE OR DAUGHTER ONE FOR A XMAS PRESENT ?

WEWILL GUARANTEE THESE TO YOU

CAMISOLES MAKE PLEASING GIFTS

A WONDERFUL ASSORTMENT

One could hardly believe it possible for human minds to conceive, and skilled fingers to execute such wonderful pieces of women's wearing apparel.

Our Xmas stock is just one gorgeous style after another in all the leading colorings.

In choosing a Camisole you can't go wrong. Every woman has them and are always wanting more.

Priced from $1.69 to $4.25.

SILK SCARFS ARE SIMPLE BUT USEFUL GIFTS

We question much if old Santa Claus himself could produce such a beautiful collection of Scarfs.

This season the colorings are most gorgeous and effective.

Heather shades in numerous combinations are most prominent in our Xmas range.

The quality is, we think, better and our prices are at least one-third lower.

Indispensable for winter wear.

From $1:69 to $3.00.

WAISTS LIKE THESE ANY WOMAN WOULD LIKE

Numerous are the style variations seen in the Xmas Waist selections. Women are bound to be delighted in these changes as they are useful and smart.

Combinations of colors are most pleasing in fancy waists, for the business women, are pleasant changes in the tailored models. Sleeves vary in style and length, many are to the wrist.

Overblouses are as much in demand as ever.

All prices—all sizes—all the fashionable materials.

Special Sale of Axminster Mats-- Extra Choice for Xmas Gifts for the Home

On FRIDAY and SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9th and 10th, we will place on sale one bale of Axminster Mats, size 27 x 54 inches. These are made from a very fine Australian Wool which gives a very deep thick pile. The pattern is in the popular hit and miss effect with a band of plain color at each end. This is positively the greatest Rug value we have had to offer for seven years. Regular price, $6.00 each.

SALE PRICE, $3.98. **SEE WINDOW DISPLAY**

The quantity is limited. You will need be on hand early. Mail orders will be filled, if possible.

Our 1922 Calendars are Ready for Distribution. We want one in every home. Kindly call and get yours

THE ROBINSON COMPANY, Limited, Napanee.

WORTH WHILE, MONEY SAVING MATERIALS, FOR XMAS GIFTS FROM OUR STAPLE DEPARTMENT

Twillinta, Duro Dye Zephyrs, and Tootals Tobralco Vestings are a trio of materials all of which, or any one of the three, will be found exceptionally good for Ladies' Waists or Men's and Boys' Shirts.

Twillinta comes 35 inches wide, has fine nap back and twill face, patterns are stripes in shades of Sky, Mauve and Cream. **Price 55c. per yard.**

Duro Dye Fadeless Zephyrs are in 31 inch wide stripe patterns. The patterns are colored stripes as Sky, Mauve, Grey, and Black. Regular $1.00 value. **Clearing price, 60c. per yard.**

Tootals White Tobralco Weave Vesting comes in very dainty patterns in Stripes, Dots and Figures. Regular 90c per yard value. **Clearing price, 60c. per yard.**

Horrockses' Flannelettes, in white or in colored stripes, are the most economical for Night Robes and Pyjamas. This cloth gives twice the wear of ordinary flannelettes.

Colored Stripes in Blue, Pink and Tan. Former price was 75c. per yard. **To-day's price, 50c.**

White, in plain or twilled weaves, 70c. and 75c. per yard values, **at 50c.**; 80c. and 90c. per yard values, **at 60c. and 65c. per yard.**

LADIES' SCARFS—Choose a gift from the choice range of Ladies' Scarfs, in White and Colored Georgette Crepe—$2.00 and $2.50 each.

LADIES' PURSES, made from Silk, Velvet and Plush, plain and fancy, newest tops—$2.75 to $6.00 each.

CAMISOLES, Coat and Skirt Hangers, in a good assortment.

PLAIN AND FANCY RIBBONS—A wonderful collection to choose from. Our stock has received careful attention and the assortment is now at its best. Ribbons for every use is the order of the day. Wash ribbon, to the wide Camisole ribbon, in all plain colors and fancy combinations. Special attention is called to the narrow widths so much in demand during the Xmas season.

As a Xmas Gift put a PARASOL on your list—We are featuring for the Xmas season a select range of plain black Parasols in the latest style handles. **Best Quality** and low prices form an attractive combination to the gift seeker. Leather and ring handles are in the lead. Cloths are Wool, and Silk and Wool.

Special prices $3.95, $4.50, to $8.50 each.

Our Toy Land is Open

With a Wonderful Assortment of

TOYS, GAMES AND BOOKS.

Manufacturers of Toys are getting back in a real way to assortments and standards of pre-war days.
In a spacious manner we have displayed all the numerous various lines for your early inspection.
You will notice a wonderful change in our Doll range, not only from a price standpoint, but from an artistic one as well.
Visit the Fish-Pond in Toyland this year. You will be delighted with the merchandise you can get for 10 cents.
We are extending a wide invitation for you to come and bring your children.

Quality,
Service,
Value.

THE ROBINSON CO., LIMITED

We close at 10 p.m. Saturdays. Other days at 5.30 p.m.